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Information Book on Vegetable Seeds



Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

[962]

RUDY-PATRICK SEED COMPANY

Producers - Processors - Marketers

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Royal Quality Seeds

Royalty, expressing ruling authority, has come down to us through the ages of man. So our seeds under the Royal emblem, or trademark, carry the prestige of supreme or crown quality. The reputation of Rudy-Patrick's has been built through long years of growth, and Royal Seeds enjoy the confidence of the trade. The corporation is composed of personnel of ripe experience, trained in the technical demands of an exacting industry. Our services include modern facilities for seed production, importing, refining, testing and marketing. Back of every shipment is an organization of specialists in their respective fields, numbering executives, seedsmen, agronomists, refining experts, field men, technicians, office and plant personnel and the auditing, credit and traffic staff. In the way of American industry, large volume spells efficiency, and Royal seeds cost no more, even less, measured in units of crop production.

Royal seeds, as the refined and tested raw material of cultivated nature, are produced in those areas where the conditions of soil and climate and "know-how" furnish the most satisfactory crops. Modern engineering skills employing the latest scientific principles have developed new machines and methods whereby seeds are virtually "hand picked." We maintain a complete laboratory for analyzing and testing the seeds we ship. Shipments are tested and tagged to comply with the seed laws of the different states and the Federal Seed Act.

The planting season waits for no man, so a large investment in stocks is maintained in order to supply you quickly. Such is the real, dependable service Rudy-Patrick offers its customers.

Home Gardens

What home gardens may mean to you, to your family, to your locality and to the nation, is well illustrated by the amazing total of 22,000,000 during World War One. This mass production resulted in a tremendous increase in the food supply and proved to be an important factor in the winning of the war.

Likewise, home gardening may greatly influence peacetime living. The benefits of gardening are three-fold, and spell health, wealth and happiness. The art and science of gardening bestow these three-fold blessings as the secrets of nature unfold for us.

A home garden spells healthier and happier living. There is nothing like exercise in God's green out-of-doors, in the sunshine and the pure air, to put red corpuscles in the blood, enlarge

The Rudy-Patrick Seed Company warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, expressed or implied.

RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.



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our mental horizon and add zip and zest to everyday existence. The statement goes not only for Mother and Dad, but for the entire family. Knit in such a pattern, makes a happy, healthy, contented household.

Gardening should be looked upon not only as a hobby but as an important factor in making a living. Remarkable is the diversity and quantity of vegetables that can be raised in the back yard, vacant lot, or closeby acreage. Not only tasty, succulent vegetables are had all summer long, fresh for the table, but the surplus utilized during the winter by canning and storage. Also, crops grown beyond the needs of the family may usually be marketed through local store outlets. In these days of a fifty-cent dollar, the saving in the family budget of the quantity of vegetables raised in the home garden may well amount to a considerable increase in income. A dollar saved is a dollar earned, and the vegetable dollar does double duty. Population is rapidly increasing in this country and expected to reach 200,000-000 before the close of the century. As population increases relative to productive land, food acreage decreases. Of necessity intensive gardening and farming will be the order of the days to come. Let us keep in step with this progressive movement.

Reliance on the reputation and responsibility of seedsmen is more important than with some other vendors of goods and service. Involved is the live germ plasm of the seed in the eternal cycle of crop production. It is therefore sound sense to rely on the personnel and laboratory equipment of a large seed house in order to safeguard as much as human experience and resources may permit. However, all crops are subject to the human element in sowing and reaping, governed by soils and seasons as well as the divine chemistry of nature over which seedsmen have no control. Therefore, in common with other seedsmen, we are forced to follow the nature of the seed business, in respect to the limited warranty of seeds and all seeds are sold and shipped under the usual seedsmen's limited warranty disclaimer. The useful information furnished as to maturity, sizes, weights, and general description of vegetables and fruits is taken from sources believed to be reliable. These include test plots, field records, agricultural and horticultural research bulletins, etc. However, the nature, kind and quality of crop production is governed by inexorable nature and beyond control limits.



Artichoke

GREEN GLOBE—A perennial plant which produces edible flower buds. The first buds appear the second year from seed. The heads are globular, 3 to 4 inches in diameter and a deep green color. Requires a fertile soil and a long growing season.

Asparagus

MARY WASHINGTON—This heavy yielding improved variety bears clusters of large early green spears with tightly folded tips. Desirable for market, canning and freezing.

Beans

Beans are among the richest food products which the good earth yields. There are numerous varieties of beans (*phaseolus*) cultivated around the globe. In the chemistry of foods they supply carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals. The familiar garden and field kinds have been bred to a high degree of type. We are accustomed to their use as string, green shell, and dried beans.

Beans were cultivated by the Indians in both North and South America before the advent of the white man on this continent. Kidney and lima beans have been discovered in ancient Peruvian tombs and the cliff dwellers of the Southwest grew beans as food, time without record. In Europe the kidney bean became the dominant type for garden purposes early in the 16th century.

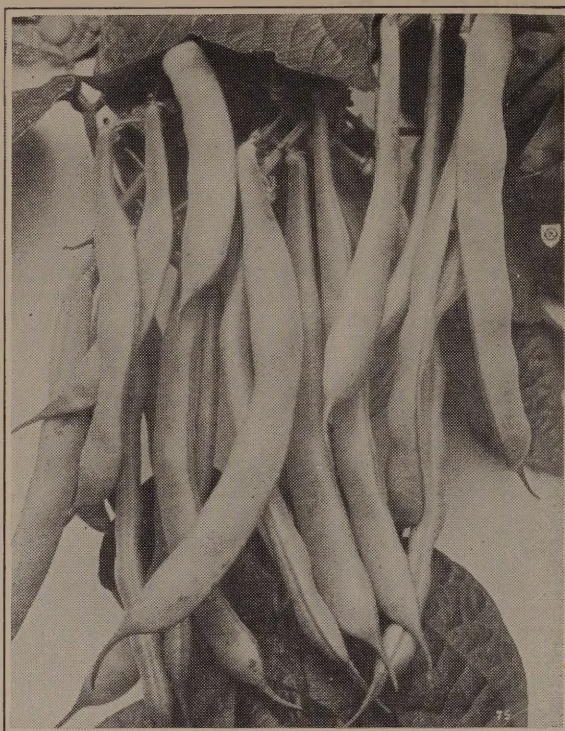
Beans are an easy crop to grow, as suited to different soil types from heavy clays to light, sandy soils, provided they are manured and fertilized, i.e., fortified with fertility elements. We caution that fertilizer should not be applied to beans in a row as the seeds may be injured by direct contact. Planted in early spring, after frost danger, and with successive plantings a week or ten days apart until mid-summer, an ample supply may be had for the table and canning. A bushel of snap beans canned will make about 9 quart jars.

A pound of seed is required for a 100-foot row and 75 pounds to the acre. Usual distance allowed between rows is 30 inches for hand cultivation and 36 inches for horse or power cultivation. Plants should stand 2 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Plant the seed about a half to an inch deep.

Pole beans require supports and stretch up 6 to 8 feet or more, maturing somewhat later. Lima beans come in both the pole and bush types. They are later maturing and need a longer and warmer growing season than the other kinds.

A row or two, or small acreage of field beans as Navy, Great Northern, Red Kidney, etc., will supply an important part of a family diet the year around. They are easily stored and keep well.

Europeans are familiar with Fava or Broad Windsor beans, sometimes called Horse Beans, and are grown in scattered areas in this country. They stand 3 to 4 feet tall and make a



Golden Wax

heavy yield of glossy green pods 7 inches long containing 5 to 7 flat, light green beans. Pods are not edible but beans resemble limas, and cooked either fresh or as winter shelled beans the flavor is similar to peas.

The Bansei variety of the familiar soy beans is suited to human consumption and eaten either green or dry. About a hundred days are required for maturity. In the Orient the seeds are used for human food not as a vegetable but in fermented forms as a protein substitute for meat.

Bush Beans

Dwarf Wax Pods

BLACK WAX PENCIL POD (58 days)—

The name implies a description of the pod. Long on the market, it has been a leading variety for home and market gardens. The erect, stocky plant grows 14 to 18 inches high with medium dark green foliage. The tender, fleshy, stringless, semi-round pods are a golden yellow and measure about 6 by $\frac{7}{16}$ inches, proving excellent table quality. Seeds are oblong in shape, a solid black in color.

BLACK WAX SURECROP or BOUNTIFUL WAX (54 days)—Bountiful in production, the sturdy plant reaches a height of 16 to 18 inches. The thick, flat, butter yellow stringless pods measure about 6 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The fine texture qualifies as a good local garden and shipping variety. Seeds are medium large, oval, and a jetblack color. Cherokee Wax is an improved type with a narrower pod.

BRITTLE or ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX (56 days)—A very superior sort for those desiring fine quality yellow pods for the table, market, canning and freezing. The vigorous growing and spreading plants reach 15 to 18 inches tall with medium green foliage. The golden yellow round fleshy stringless pods show around 6 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Seeds are white with a black eye and kidney shaped.

DAVIS STRINGLESS WHITE WAX (52 days)—An old fashioned white seeded sort stringless but fibrous. The white seeds make good cooking beans. The flat, light yellow pods develop 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

GOLDEN WAX TOPNOTCH or IMPROVED (50 days)—Several strains have evolved from the original type with different seed markings and the present popular improved strain now in general use. Long tested in home and market gardens, the variety has a wide acceptance. The plant, a medium dark green color, grows 16 to 18 inches tall, bearing straight yellow stringless pods about 5 inches long. Seeds are white with a brown eye.

Bush Beans

Dwarf Green Pods

BOUNTIFUL STRINGLESS, EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS (48 days)—An excellent early and consistent bearing variety, it finds equal acceptance among home and local gardeners and with the canning industry. The prolific plants stretch up 16 to 18 inches high, showing a yellowish-green foliage. Pods develop broad and flat about 7 inches long and straight with a light green color. Seeds are a straw color.

BLACK VALENTINE STRINGLESS (52 days)—At one time an all-American selection and a record of solid proven merit qualifies as a valuable commercial type for shipping and freezing purposes, as well as for home gardens. This prolific yielding plant grows upright 16 to 18 inches or more with moderate dark green foliage. The attractive silvery to dark green oval stringless pods measure around 7 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are tasty and of fine quality. Small seeds are oval in shape and a solid black color.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS (see Improved Stringless).

COMMODORE or BUSH KENTUCKY WONDER (60 days)—This dwarf relation of the tall Kentucky is fast traveling into the same popularity class for home gardens as it becomes better known. An upright vigorous growing plant, it reaches a height of around a foot and a half, exhibiting a dark green foliage. The round, stringless, dark green pods are similar to Kentucky Wonder and measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Seeds are cylindrical in shape, of a reddish purple color.

CONTENDER, BUFF VALENTINE (48 days)—Bred by the U.S.D.A., employing the superior characters of several different varieties, it shows a degree of disease resistance, and superior earliness and productivity. Valuable for commercial purposes, it is equally

satisfying for home and local market gardens. The vigorous plants grow erect to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with dark green foliage. Pods measure around 7 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and show a thick oval form, often curved, of a medium dark green color, stringless and fiberless. Seeds are large, kidney-shaped, a buff color and slightly mottled.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL (62 days)—The vigorous dark green plants grow 14 to 18 inches tall. They do best in cooler latitudes and are popular along the Atlantic Coast states. Pods are oval when young, thick-flat later and measure about 5 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Color is a light green in earlier stages, becoming carmine-splashed towards maturity. The young green pods are edible and a later use is as a green shell bean. Seeds are a thick-oval shape, buff in color with red markings.

FULL MEASURE (60 days)—A productive home garden and canning variety. It is popular when planted under conditions favorable to it but not suited to all localities. Plants may grow as high as 20 to 22 inches, usually less. The round, dark green pods are fairly straight, stringless, reaching about 6 inches in length. Seeds are a reddish brown and buff mottled.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD (53 days)—This older variety has long been used for home and market gardens, canning and freezing. The sturdy upright plants grow about a foot and a half high, more or less, with medium green foliage. The meaty medium green pods develop nearly round, stringless and brittle. They measure about $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Seeds are a brownish-yellow color.

IMPROVED (BURPEE'S, LANDRETHS) STRINGLESS GREEN POD (50 days)—There has evolved through the many years in which this popular variety has been on the market the present improved type. Today it has a wide distribution as a home garden and canning variety. Plants are large and grow erect, possibly to 18 or 20 inches, showing foliage of a medium dark green color. The dark green pods are round, fairly straight, and stringless, more often 6 or 7 inches in length. Seeds are a light coffee brown color.

LOGAN (55 days)—A new disease resistant variety, it bears green, round, stringless pods measuring 6 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Seeds are brown and mottled.

RANGER (56 to 60 days)—A new, white-seeded, round-podded, stringless, disease resistant variety of the Refugee type. It is proving a prolific yielder of excellent quality beans and is equally suitable for the table, canning and freezing. The white seeds suggest a use for dry beans. The round pods, 5 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, are in the main straight, stringless and show a silvery green color.

REFUGEE IDAHO (66 days)—This vigorous, productive type produces plants 18 to 20 inches tall. The straight, stringless round pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, are a silvery green,

purple splashed color. Seeds are purple and buff splashed. Popular as a canning variety.

RED VALENTINE EARLY (52 days)—

An old time sort it is still popular for early gardens. Plants grow upright 15 inches tall, bearing medium green foliage. The pods are round and curved, of a medium green color, fleshy but stringy. They usually measure about 5 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Seeds are buff and red speckled.

TENDERGREEN STRINGLESS IMPROVED (54 days)—

This popular variety has been bred into a more productive strain. It contends for a high place as a home garden and shipping sort. Plants stretch up 18 to 20 inches tall with dark green foliage. The round stringless pods, a medium green color, measure around 6 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Seeds are purple, tan mottled.

TENDERLONG 15 (56 days)—

This variety has been bred to maintain the superior features of Tendergreen with added disease resistance. The round pods measure 6½ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, stringless and fiberless, with a dark green color. Seeds are a dull purplish, black mottled with buff.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD or BROWN BUNCH (50 to 52 days)—

An old time favorite, especially in the South, because a heavy cropper and of good quality, but becomes a little tough and stringy. The plants grow upright to 15 inches with dark green leaves. Pods are flat and broad, somewhat curved, medium to dark green in color. Seeds are broad and flat, in color a shaded brown.

TOPCROP (50 days)—

A new variety bred by the U.S.D.A. and developed as a selection from a cross between Full Measure and Refugee. Bred for disease resistance and productive qualities, it shows a concentrated pod set and promises an excellent canning, freezing and home garden variety. This vigorous plant grows upright to possibly 20 or 21 inches, and slightly spreading. The straight, smooth, round, medium green pods measure some 6 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Seeds are oblong in shape and show brown and buff mottling.

WADE (55 days)—

Also developed by the U.S.D.A. and an all-American selection in 1952. The early promise indicates a strong bid for the shipping, canning and freezing market, and needless to say for home gardens. A strong, erect growing, disease resistant plant, it reaches 18 to 21 inches tall, showing dark green foliage. The round pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, of attractive appearance, medium green in color and a highly desirable quality. Seeds are variable in color, usually a dark reddish-brown.

Field or Dry Shell Varieties

GREAT NORTHERN (90 days)—A popular dry shell or baking variety with an extensive distribution in northern areas. The plant is hardy, 11 to 15 inches tall, with a dark green color and grows bunching and spreading, with partial vining. Pods are 2½ to 3 by ½ inches. Seeds are long and white, a flat-

tened oval and quite a little larger than Navy beans.

IMPROVED NAVY or MICHELITE (90 to 95 days)—

An improved high yielding type of Navy, famous as "Boston Baked Beans." The small, white seeds are a rounded oval. The pods are not edible and develop flat and thick, 3½ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Plants show 15 to 20 inches tall, dark green in color with a vining tendency.

PINTO—This bean is suited to the dryland conditions of the Southwestern states.

RED KIDNEY (95 days)—

This variety is suitable for dry beans and canning. Inedible pods develop 5 by ½ inches, semi-round; plants extend 14 to 16 inches high, prolific in habit and medium green in color. Seeds are a dark mahogany red, a flat oval and kidney shaped.

Pole Green and Wax Pod Varieties

ASPARAGUS or YARD LONG (70 days)

—A novel variety for the home garden, grows 5½ to 6½ feet tall. It resembles the Cow Pea and better suited to Southern localities. Pods measure 18 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches and show a light green color. Seeds are small oval with a reddish brown color and a black eye spot.

CREASEBACK WHITE, BLUE LAKE, WHITE CORNFIELD (65 days)—

A popular, Southern variety for the home garden. It bears over a long season and climbs 4 to 5 feet. Round, green pods develop 5½ to 6 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches and are tender, stringless, and fiberless in the earlier stages. Seeds are small, ivory white, and kidney shaped, suitable for dry shell beans.

CREASEBACK STRIPED, CORNFIELD, NANCY DAVIS, SCOTIA (72 days)—

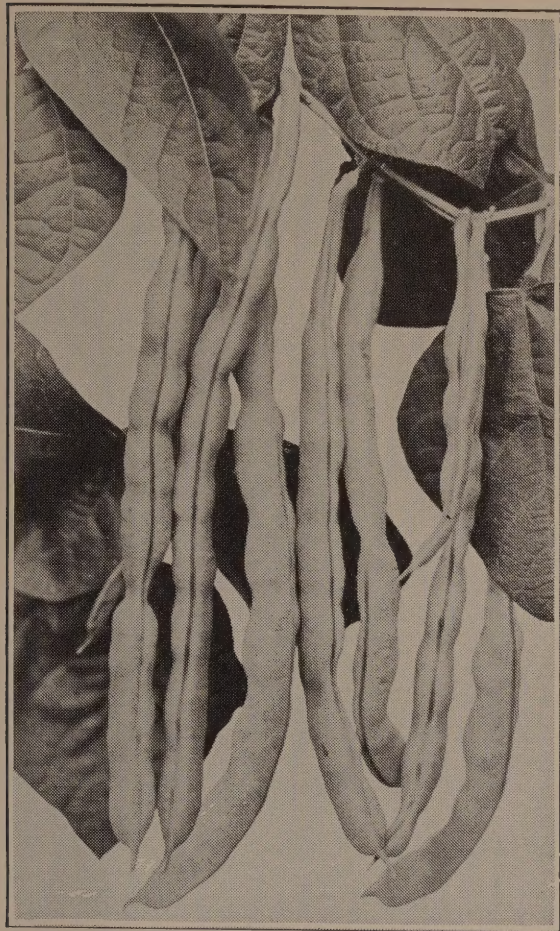
A popular Southern pole bean which climbs about 5 feet and shows medium green foliage. A prolific bearer of round and stringless pods measuring 6 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, medium green in color, becoming purple splashed. Seeds are oval, medium small and in color mottled and striped brown.

CREASEBACK BLACK, BLACK CORNFIELD, IDEAL MARKET, POLE BLACK VALENTINE (60 days)—

As an earlier pole bean than Kentucky Wonder and bearing fleshy, brittle, tender, stringless, dark green pods 5 by ½ inches, it is gaining in popularity. The productive vines climb 3½ to 4 feet with medium green foliage. The small, oval seeds are a shiny jet black.

CUTSHORT, CORNHILL (75 days)—

A widely known pole bean, growing 4 to 5 feet tall, with loose twining vines, and medium to a dark green color. The variety is productive, enjoying a long season, producing roundish, fleshy, brittle pods, almost stringless. These measure around 3 to 4 by $\frac{5}{16}$ inches. Seeds are a grayish-white splashed reddish.



Kentucky Wonder

KENTUCKY WONDER, OLD HOME-STEAD, TEXAS PROLIFIC (65 days)—No other pole bean has enjoyed a wider popularity over a longer period. It is useful for crops when young and green, shell beans at a later stage. Pods are borne in clusters (7 or 8 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Long bearing in habit, of a medium silver green color, they are meaty and fleshy, only mildly stringy but fibrous. This vigorous, prolific plant is a good climber up to 4 to 5 feet. Seeds are a flat oval shape, a light brown in color.

KENTUCKY WONDER WHITE SEEDED, BURGER'S STRINGLESS (65 days)—St. Louis Perfection is similar. McCaslan Pole also similar, but slightly earlier and some consider a little more productive. Good for both dry shell and snap beans. The plant is a fair climber extending 4 to 5 feet, medium green in color and fairly vigorous and productive. Pods measure 6 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, a thick-oval shape and a dull silvery green color. They are fleshy, fibrous, and mostly stringless, especially when young. Seeds are white, in shape a long flat-oval.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX (68 days)—The main pole wax pod variety, in ways similar to green-pod Kentucky Wonder except in the light waxy yellow pods (7 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches)

which are oval, flat and inclined to be stringy and fibrous. The plant is a good climber, 4 to 5 feet tall, and exhibits medium to dark green foliage. Seeds are a chocolate brown color, in shape a flattened oval.

LAZY WIFE, WHITE CRANBERRY (75 days)—Used as a garden snap, shell, also as a dry bean. Seeds are ivory white, small and nearly globular. They are borne in glossy green pods 6 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which are fleshy, brittle and tender when in a young stage. Plant grows about 5 feet tall and bears glossy green foliage.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL or SPECK-LED CRANBERRY (70 days)—An old time snap and green shelled bean. The prolific climbing vines reach a length of 4 feet. Pods measure around 5 by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, a flat oval shape and fleshy with a dark green color when young, becoming a light green splashed with red in shell stage. The large seeds are buff splashed with a dark red.

MISSOURI WONDER, NOXALL, NANCY DAVIS (65 days)—Useful for snaps when young and green, shell purposes later. Popular in the West and South. The dark green plant stretches up about 5½ to 6 feet tall and bears curved, thick oval pods 6 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, fibrous and stringy. Seeds are plump, oval, grey-buff mottled with tan.

SCARLET RUNNER (90 days)—Useful for ornamental purposes as the flowers have an attractive scarlet color. Also of value for green shell beans. The plant grows 12 to 15 feet tall with a dense, glossy, dark green foliage. It bears broad, light green pods (5 by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches), stringless in an early stage. Seeds are large, a dark purple mottled with violet.

TENNESSEE WONDER, BROWN SICKLE, EGG HARBOR (68 days)—A good climber (4 to 4½ feet), bears round, tender, brittle, fiberless, nearly stringless pods of fair quality (8 by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches). Seeds are a slate gray with long, dark olive green stripes and long oval shaped.

Lima Beans

Dwarf Limas

BUSH LIMA, BURPEE'S IMPROVED (80 days)—The flat pods develop 5 by 1½ inches, medium green in color, with 4 or 5 large seeds. Plant grows 20 inches high, erect and spreading, with occasional short runners showing medium green foliage. Seeds large, flat, pale green at cooking stage, becoming chalky white at maturity.

BUSH LIMA FORDHOOK (75 days)—Pods measure 4½ by 1½ inches thick, plump, medium green color and contain 3 or 4 seeds. Plants grow 16 to 18 inches high, compact, with a dark green color. Seeds are large, plump, pale green in an edible stage, creamy with green tint in dry stage. Excellent shipping, freezing and home garden variety.

BUSH LIMA HENDERSON'S (65 days)—Pods are 3 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, a medium green color, containing 3 or 4 small seeds. Plants grow 14 to 16 inches tall, compact, color a glossy dark green with fine leaves. Seeds show small, a light green at edible stage, becoming creamy white in dry state. A very productive and standard sort for canners, freezers, and home gardens.

BUSH LIMA SPECKLED, JACKSON'S BUSH, CALICO (65 days)—Pods measure 3 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, flat to thick flat, a dark green color, with 3 or 4 small seeds. Plants grow 14 to 18 inches tall and spreading, with a glossy, dark green foliage, hardy and prolific. Seeds are medium small, thick-flat, color a pale buff streaked at edible stage, becoming deep buff, mottled with purplish black. In some ways similar to Henderson's but more heat and drought resistant. Popular in Southern latitudes.

BUSH THOROGREEN, GREEN SEEDED LIMA (68 days)—Pods measure 3 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Seeds are small, flat, light green color with green cotyledon. Plants grow 15 to 16 inches tall with glossy, green foliage. Similar to Henderson's, in fact, a green seeded selection. Used for home gardens, freezing and canning.

Pole Limas

FLORIDA BUTTER, SPECKLED POLE (90 days)—Pods measure 3 by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, flat, smooth and a medium dark green color, bearing 3 or 4 beans. Plants grow 8 to 10 feet high, with a dark, glossy green foliage. Seeds are flat, small, in color a light buff splashed with reddish purple. Used in Southern U. S. A. for green shell and dry beans; a prolific yielder.

KING OF THE GARDEN or LARGE WHITE LIMA (90 days)—Pods measure 6 to 7 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, smooth and flat with 4 or 5 large seeds. The plant is a vigorous climber up to 8 to 10 feet tall with medium dark green foliage. Seeds are large, flat and plump, varying in color from pale green to a creamy white. Productive, excellent quality. Valuable home garden and dry bean.

LARGE SPECKLED or CHRISTMAS LIMA (90 days)—Broad flat pods contain large flat beans of creamy green with deep red or maroon markings. Needs long growing season.

SIEVA or CAROLINA, SMALL WHITE (82 days)—Also called Pole Southern Butter Bean. Pods measure 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, flat, medium green, having 3 or 4 seeds. Plants grow 9 to 10 feet tall with a glossy green foliage. Seeds are small and flat, dull to chalky white at maturity.

Beets

The garden beet is native of Egypt where it once grew wild along the southern shores of the Mediterranean. It appears to have been cultivated even before the days of recorded history. Beets are hardy, easily grown and yield well. They are rich in vitamins and iron and the roots and tops valuable for table use. The roots may be canned or put in storage. Plants thrive on a wide variety of well drained soils provided not an acid type. The first planting is made in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and seeds covered about a half inch deep. After top growth reaches 5 to 6 inches, the plants are thinned to stand anyway 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Planted every two weeks in succession, a crop will come along all summer. Plants thinned from the rows may be transplanted. Beet greens are a highly nutritive delicacy and a summer's supply may be had by sowing thickly in 12-inch rows, cutting off the leaves and stems when tops are 6 to 8 inches tall.

DETROIT DARK RED (58 days)—Exterior root, color dark red, shape globular, size $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches in diameter. Interior root dark red with faint zoning, quality tender, excellent table and canning variety. Tops are 12 to 15 inches long and a glossy, dark green color. In the Short Top strain tops are 2 to 3 inches shorter.

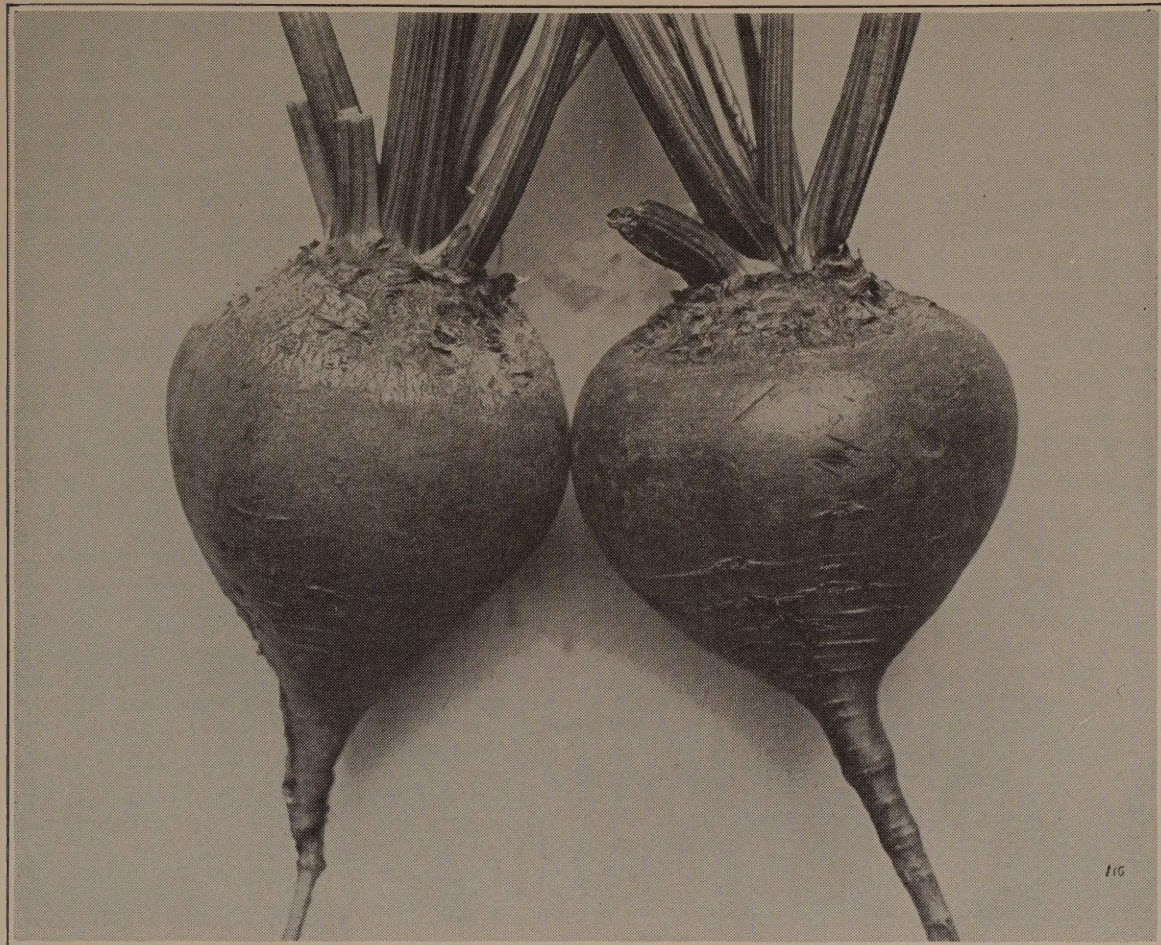
DETROIT PERFECTED (57 days)—Exterior root globular, flattened at base, fairly smooth skin, size 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Interior root, dark blood red, uniform color. Has a small collar and large tops 16 to 20 inches, color dark green with deep red tinge. Utility: yields heavy, favorite for market, home gardens and canners.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN or EARLY WONDER (49 to 52 days)—As very similar we offer the Early Wonder, which we consider an improved type of Crosby's. Exterior roots flattened globe, with small tap root, size $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, color dark red with smooth skin. Interior root dark red color with some lighter red zoning. Tops 16 to 18 inches long, showing glossy green leaves. An excellent bunching variety, tender and sweet. Suitable home gardens and market.

EARLY IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP (50 days)—Exterior root, almost round to flattened globe, size $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter, in color dark red. Interior root, medium dark red with light zoning. Top 15 to 18 inches with green leaves. A vigorous, popular home garden variety and a satisfactory keeper.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

This type does not produce an edible root but is esteemed for its leaves and broad midribs. The former may be cooked like spinach and the latter used the same as asparagus. In either case they supply delicious, healthful greens for the family.



Detroit Dark Red

BROAD RIB GREEN or WHITE SILVER RIBBED (50 days)—The plants grow 18 to 20 inches tall, bearing medium dark green leaves with broad prominent white midribs.

FORDHOOK GIANT (55 days)—This upright plant, 24 to 28 inches tall, bears dark green and much crumpled leaves with a wide, thick midrib.

LUCULLUS GIANT (52 days)—This very popular variety stands 18 to 24 inches tall. The yellowish-green leaves are much crumpled with a slender creamy-yellow midrib.

Mangel-Wurzel and Sugar or Stock Beets

GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE (FEEDING SUGAR) (90 days)—A most valuable heavy yielding variety for stock feeding; roots oval-shaped; skin rose colored, flesh white. Has a higher sugar content and feeding value than most beets of its class.

GOLDEN TANKARD (102 days)—A smooth, yellow-fleshed mangel; yields large crops on good land and is easily harvested.

The roots are heavy and solid, of a typical tankard shape. The flesh is firm and the roots excellent keepers. Extensively grown for stock feeding.

LONG RED MAMMOTH (110 days)—An old, popular sort. This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all mangels. The oval roots grow half to two-thirds above the surface and are sometimes 2 feet or more in length by 6 inches in diameter. Skin bright red; flesh white, veined pink.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR (100 days)—The roots are 12 to 15 inches long, 4 inches at shoulder; a grayish-white color. An enormous yielder, grown extensively for sugar and stock feeding.

Broccoli

Broccoli belongs to the Brassica genus of vegetables which includes Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Collards, Cauliflower, Kale and Kohl Rabi. Remarkable are the dietary qualities of many numbers of the group. Forms of Brassica were used by the half civilized tribes of Europe before the dawn of history. Dur-

ing the time of such Roman writers as Cato and Pliny several varieties are described as used in the manner of that day. The crop is suited to various soil types, withstanding cool weather and even light freezes, but requiring an abundance of plant food.

Culture: For the early crop sow seed in cold frames or seed boxes about a month before transplanting to the garden. Set in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and space 1½ to 2 feet apart in the rows. For a later crop sow seed in a garden plot during late May or early June and transplant when large enough, into the garden rows. Crop should be edible in about 60 days after transplanting. The edible part of Brassica heads consists of a center head or cluster of green flower buds which furnish edible heads during the season. Brassica is very similar to cauliflower except it forms a more open and green head. Properly prepared for the table it has a distinct and delicious flavor.

GREEN SPROUTING or CALABRESE (Midseason 70 days)—Plants grow 2½ to 3 feet tall with a bluish-green cast. The compact heads measure 3 to 5 inches in diameter and show a bluish-green color. A select type for market and home garden.

Brussels Sprouts

This vegetable has gradually become one of the most popular on American tables because of a flavorful, delicate quality. The edible portions are buds or small heads (1 to 2 inches) which grow in the axils of the leaves.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED or PARIS MARKET (90 days)—The compact plant extends up to nearly 2 feet high with the stem well covered with firm, green sprouts about 1½ inches in diameter, maturing in succession.

Cabbage

Cabbage is the most important vegetable of the Brassica group. A cosmopolitan plant, it has been cultivated over much of the world since the earliest times. The word cabbage derives meaning from the firm head or ball formed by the leaves.

A hardy crop, it is grown over large areas of the United States, enduring a wide range of temperatures and producing in early and late seasons. Well drained soils are required, fortified with essential plant nutrients. The white varieties constitute the main market cabbage but colored varieties appear attractive on the table and some prefer Savoy cabbage because of the crinkly green leaves and sweeter flavor. **Culture:** For an early crop, plants may be purchased on the market but preferably to insure desired types, sow seeds in flats or boxes about 4 or 5 weeks before transplanting into the garden. Plants should stand at least a quarter to a half inch apart in the flat, allowing room for development. Mid-

summer varieties are sown in a row in the garden and transplanted at 3 or 4 weeks growth to a permanent garden location. Distance between rows for hand cultivation allow about 2½ feet and for power or horse cultivation 3 feet apart in the row; space early varieties 18 inches, late kinds 24 inches. Plant seed about ½ inch deep, using 4 ounces to an acre, or ¼-ounce for 100 feet of row. Of the cabbage varieties, many have been developed but few permanently chosen. We give you a selection of superior kinds.

Early Varieties

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD (62 days)—The upright short stemmed plant grows a foot or more tall, producing a compact conical head. It measures in diameter around 5 inches and weighs about 2½ pounds, with dark green leaves.

JERSEY QUEEN is a yellow resistant selection of Wakefield with practically the same dimensions.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD (75 days)—A larger and later Wakefield; qualifies as an excellent market cabbage. Pointed heads measure about 6 inches broad at base and 8 inches deep, weighing 4 pounds.

COPENHAGEN MARKET (68 days)—Develops a short stem, 12 to 14 inches tall, producing a round, solid head 6½ inches in diameter and weighing about 3½ pounds. An excellent market and home garden variety. Interior is white and fine-grained quality.

GOLDEN ACRE (63 days)—On the order of Copenhagen but earlier and a little smaller. The small, round, solid heads measure 6 inches in diameter and weigh 3 pounds.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH (70 days)—An old reliable garden sort with heads measuring 7 by 6 inches and weighing 3½ to 4 pounds. The solid, fine-grained interior makes a desirable table cabbage. Early Round Dutch is quite similar with heads nearly round, measuring 7½ inches in diameter and about 6 inches deep, weighing about 4½ pounds.

Later Varieties

ALL SEASONS, SUCCESSION (90 days)—A large storage and garden variety, matures heads about 10 inches broad and 8 inches deep, weighing 9 to 10 pounds. The plant develops a short to medium stem, medium green color.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY (90 days)—A standard selection for those who prefer the mild delicate flavor of the Savoy types. Dark green plants grow large, 12 to 15 inches tall, with heads measuring 8 inches in diameter by 6½ inches deep, weighing about 6 pounds. Interior is medium textured and a creamy color.



Copenhagen

DANISH BALL HEAD or HOLLANDER (105 days)—The plant grows 12 to 16 inches high with a short stem and a blue-green color. The hard heads are a deep round, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weigh about $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Interior is compact, white and fine-grained. Popular variety for market and home gardens.

PENN STATE BALL HEAD (105 days)—A heavy yielding market and home garden cabbage. The hard globed-shaped heads show about 6 inches in diameter and weigh 7 to 8 pounds.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED (105 days)—For those requiring a red cabbage for table or market, this variety is standard and a heavy producer. Plants grow large and tall, 14 to 20 inches, with a purplish-red color. The hard heads are round, in diameter 7 inches, and weigh about 7 pounds.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH, DRUMHEAD, SUREHEAD (100 days)—One of the oldest and most dependable late cabbages on the market. Short stemmed, the plant grows 12 to 15 inches tall with medium green leaves. Heads mature 12 inches in diameter by 7 inches deep and weigh as much as 12 pounds.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Chinese cabbage, strictly speaking, is not of the cabbage family. Although listed as (*Brassica Pekinenses*), it is a mustard, and the correct name of the species is *Pe Tsai*. One of the important vegetables in China, it has been an article of diet for 40 centuries. A U.S.D.A. plant explorer first brought it to this country about 1850, but it has become popular only in recent years.

The vegetable resembles Cos or Romaine lettuce, but in size and appearance more like Swiss Chard. The inside blanched leaves and heavy midrib have a very pleasing, delightful celery-lettuce flavor. Some separate its midrib from the leaves, creaming as asparagus and use the thinner parts of the leaves much the same as lettuce. Used for salads, the heads are crisp and tender.

CHIHILI (75 days)—Plants grow upright to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, showing apple green leaves. The tall, cylindrical heads measure 18 by 4 inches in diameter with crisp creamy-white interior.

WONG BOK (80 days)—A shorter plant, grows a foot tall, with light green outer leaves. Heads measure 9 by 6 inches in diameter with a creamy-white interior.

Carrots

Most American varieties originated in France but new kinds have been introduced and the types improved. Carrots are easy to grow, useable at different stages of maturity and have a high food value and vitamin content.

They are an excellent source of vitamins A and B and a valuable health food. These special strains show improved flavor, color, size and shape. Culture: Plant seed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in well prepared soil, spacing rows 12 to 18 inches apart; later thin plants to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Continuous plantings may be made from early spring until June. One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 3 pounds to the acre.

CHANTENAY or MODEL (70 days)—Characterized by its productivity and fine-grained sweet orange flesh. It grows a 6-inch root about 2 inches in diameter, tapered and stump-rooted.

CHANTENAY RED CORED (70 days)—Probably the best carrot for commercial, canning and freezing and equally suitable for home and market uses. Tops measure 15 to 20 inches, roots 5 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, square shoulder, stump rooted, with a deep reddish orange color and core nearly the same as the flesh.

RUBICON, measuring 6 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is an all-purpose type of the Chantenay group.

DANVERS HALF LONG (75 days)—An old-time favorite and leading variety for home and market gardens. Plants are vigorous and productive with tops 18 inches tall. Tapering and stump-rooted, the roots measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a medium orange color.

BAGLEY is a larger strain of Danvers.

IMPERATOR (77 days)—Is a splendid type, a vigorous grower which measures 8 by 2 inches at the shoulder, and in color a dark orange with a medium orange core. A tender, fine fleshed variety with medium tops which bunches well. Equally suitable for shipping and home gardens.

LONG ORANGE (85 days)—Roots extend 10 to 12 inches long, slightly tapered, with 2 inches width at the shoulder, red orange flesh and a lighter core. Tops are 18 to 22 inches tall. An old reliable sort for storage and bunching, also used for stock feed purposes.

ST. VALERY is similar in general type.

NANTES (70 days)—A half-long cylindrical small top type, measuring 6 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, stump rooted, color reddish orange with inconspicuous core; flesh crisp and tender. One of the best general purpose varieties used for canning, freezing, forcing, home and market gardens.

TOUCHON is quite similar but with slimmer roots.

OXHEART or GUERANDE (75 days)—Roots develop some 4 inches long and about 2 inches wide at the square shoulder. Mainly stump rooted, medium to large core, medium orange exterior. Adapted to heavy soils and

suitable for the table when young, mature roots used for stock feed.

CARROTS TENDERSWEET (75 days)—Similar to Imperator in most ways but more useful for home gardening. Roots 8-10 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches at shoulder. Skin is colored rich orange-red. Interior is a deep orange with indistinct core. Very sweet and brittle.

YELLOW BELGIAN (90 days)—Roots somewhat larger than White variety, 12 to 14 inches long, with thick shoulder and tapering, color a pale lemon-yellow.

Cauliflower

Belongs to the same Brassica group as Cabbage and Broccoli. Cultural methods are similar to cabbage, i.e., the seed is planted in cold frames or in flats from 5 to 6 weeks before transferring into the garden. A hardy plant, it grows best in early spring and late fall, but languishes under summer heat. Requires watering in dry periods.

SUPER-SNOWBALL (55 days)—Compact heads are around $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches in diameter and weigh $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 pounds, color a true white. Plants are a dwarf type with medium green leaves. A desirable kind for freezing, canning, shipping and home gardens.

larger, later, vigorous Snowball strain with medium green leaves. Heads show around 7 inches in diameter and weigh about 2 pounds with a snowy-white color.

Celery

Far and large, celery is a specialty crop grown on market acres in locations where a combination of soils and climate are suitable to its culture. It can be successfully grown by the amateur gardener with attention to necessary details. The delightful flavor and health qualities of the plant encourage production. A fertile non-acid soil is required and amply re-enforced by manuring and fertilizing.

As the celery stalk becomes half to two-thirds mature, the harvest processing begins by bleaching or blanching the plants. It consists of excluding the light from the main stem, which effects a loss of the green coloring matter. The process tends to crisp the stalk and forces growth of the heart, stems and leaves. Early celery is blanched with boards, paper, or similar devices, to exclude light. Also, late celery is blanched by banking with earth or by storage in a dark place. Some gardeners prefer and certain markets require unblanched stalks as the green color is considered of greater food value.

Culture: For the earliest crop the seed should be sown in cold frames or flats during February or March, or 8 weeks before transplanting. When the young plants are large enough and the trees are out in leaf, they are transplanted into the open. For the fall or main crop, seed may be sown in the open ground as early in the spring as the soil can

be worked, and the plants set in rows in July, or 130 to 140 days before killing frosts.

Celery requires a rich, well-manured soil, and plenty of moisture so that it can make a continuous growth. One-fourth ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, or 4 ounces for plants to the acre.

GIANT PASCAL (140 days)—The plant grows 2 feet high with dark green foliage and a large heart which blanches to a creamy white color. The long, brittle, crisp stalks show about 8 inches in length, yielding a tasty nutty flavor.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (85 to 100 days)—For many years a standard market and garden crop. Plants grow compact to about 20 to 22 inches tall with yellow-green foliage and the solid, thick stalks measure about 7 inches, blanching to a creamy yellow.

WHITE PLUME (115 days)—Plant grows about 16 inches high, with foliage a bright green tinged with white, which blanches to a crisp snowy white stalk about 6½ inches in length. An excellent early home garden variety.

Celeriac

Called a turnip-rooted celery, it is prized for the edible roots instead of edible leaves. It produces an enlarged root at or above the ground surface.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE (110 days)—Plant is a dark green with hollow stalks and produces a bulbous root 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Used mainly for flavoring soups.

Chicory

Culture: The culture is similar to carrots.

LARGE ROOTED MAGEBURG (120 days)—Plant grows upright about 15 inches tall with foliage on the order of dandelions. Roots are 12 to 14 inches long, 2 inches in diameter and tapered. The dried roots are roasted and mixed with ground coffee, i.e., the chicory of commerce. Leaves are fed to poultry as a tonic.

WILTOFF or FRENCH ENDIVE (140 days)—Plants grow 16 inches tall with medium dark green foliage. Heart and inside leaves are used for salads.

Collards

A non-heading type plant extensively used for the table in the South. Collards usually succeed in locations where cabbage cannot be grown to advantage.

GEORGIA or CREOLE (80 days)—This is an old popular variety, growing 2 to 2½ feet high and forming large, loose, blue-green, crumpled, spreading leaves. A frost, if not too severe, will improve rather than injure the quality of the leaves. Sow thickly in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started thin to 18 inches apart in the row, when large mature plants are required; otherwise, about 5 inches apart.

CABBAGE or CAROLINA SHORT STEM (70 days)—Grows 2 to 2½ feet tall with large, tender, blue-green crumpled leaves having a cabbage flavor and appearance of partly formed cabbage head.

Corn Salad or Fetticus

Used in salads or cooked like Spinach, called Lamb's Lettuce.

LARGE LEAVED—Plant is rounded, a medium gray-green color that bears thick, tender leaves.

Cress

CURLED or PEPPER GRASS—A hardy, quick growing annual with curled, finely cut, deep green foliage. Has a pleasant, spicy flavor and much used for garnishing.

UPLAND or BROAD LEAVED—A dwarf plant, produces small notched oval leaves around 2 inches long. Mildly flavored. Used in salads.

WATER CRESS—Is an aquatic plant of perennial nature producing bright green leaves on a long stem, with pungent flavor. Used for salads and garnishing.

Sweet Corn

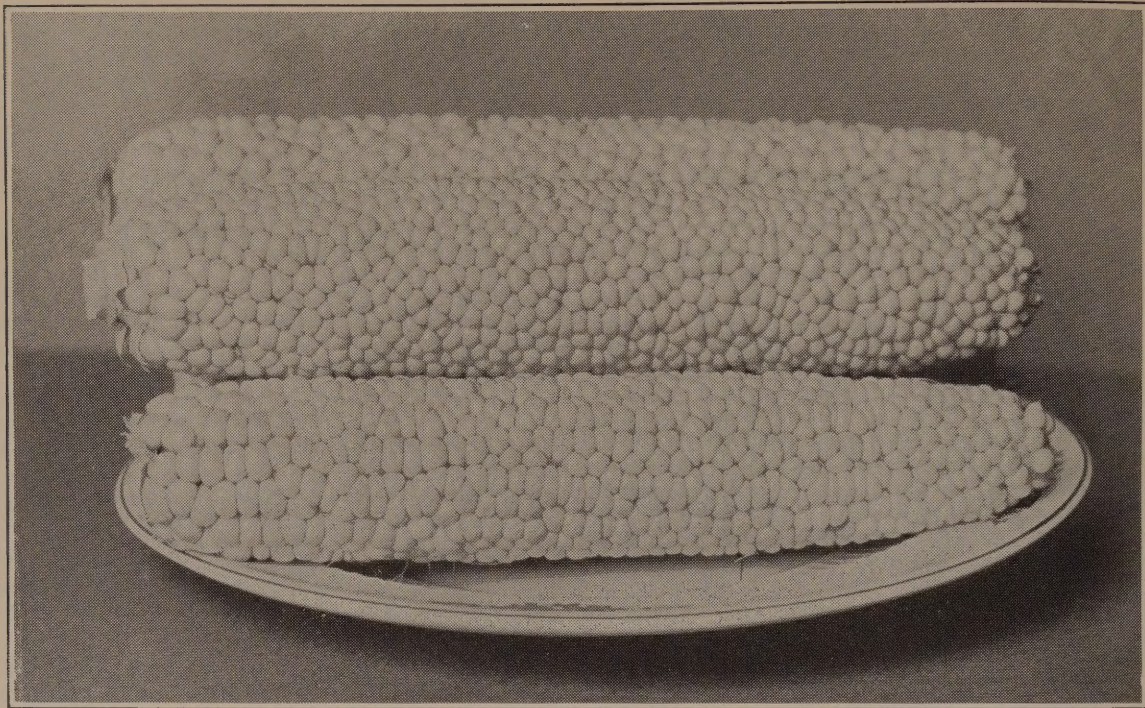
As many of our food plants originated in Europe and Asia and accompanied the migration and commerce of peoples westward, tracing the origin of corn as a native American species is of particular interest. The record of the evolution of corn types, culminating in annual crops of billions of bushels, is a fascinating chapter in the progress of the race. More than a chapter, it compasses a volume, and the many details must be told elsewhere.

The open pollinated and hybrid varieties of Sweet Corn, *zea mays* var. *saccharata*, provide a delicious and nourishing table dish. While readily procurable on the market in season, fortunate is the family that has the garden space to pick fresh ears all summer as freshness denotes quality. The most succulent delicious quality is obtained when picked at the milk and before the dough stage.

A crop may be started in the spring as soon as the soil is made ready and frost danger past. Successive plantings should come along to insure a steady supply. Rows are usually 3 feet apart and the plants spaced 12 to 15 inches in the row. A quarter of a pound will sow about a 100-foot row and 12 pounds required to the acre.

Open-Pollinated

ADAMS EARLY (70 to 75 days)—A popular early roasting ear corn but not a sweet corn. Grows 5½ to 6½ feet high, bearing cylindrical ears around 7 to 8 by 2 inches, 12 to 14-rowed. Fairly tender and sweet when in a young stage.



Country Gentleman

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or SHOE PEG (95 days)—A stand should average around 7 to 8 feet tall, bearing ears 7 to 8 inches. The narrow, deep, white kernels grow in a zig-zag pattern. An old favorite standard variety for home or market garden and commercial canners.

EVERGREEN STOWELL'S (95 to 100 days)—This old-time sort is still popular for canning, market and gardening, because of its excellent quality. Plant grows about 7 to 8 feet tall, bearing ears about 8 or 9 inches long, 16-rowed, with deep, white, broad kernels.

EVERGREEN EARLY is very similar except a few days earlier in maturity.

GOLDEN BANTAM (80 days)—The ears are small (about 6 to 7 inches) and the grains golden-yellow in color. The delicious flavor and the tender quality when cooked is hardly surpassed by other varieties of Sweet Corn. High quality has made it one of the most popular for the home and market garden. The plants are dwarf, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet and sometimes bearing two or more ears to the stalk.

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED (85 days)—A selection with a larger ear, 7 or more inches long, 10 to 14-rowed with deep, sweet, medium-wide kernels. Plants grow 5 to 6 feet tall with dark green foliage.

GOLDEN BANTAM EVERGREEN (95 days)—Originated from Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen cross, showing a golden Evergreen type of ear, 8 inches long, with 10 to 16 rows of deep golden kernels. Grows

about 7 to 8 feet tall. Excellent flavor and general quality.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE (74 days)—The sturdy, dark green plant grows about 5½ feet tall, bearing golden ears 10 to 12-rowed, 6½ inches long, with creamy-yellow kernels. A good short season variety.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE (77 days)—A field corn suitable for roasting ears. The ears 8 to 9 inches long are 12 to 16-rowed, and the white kernels develop fairly tender and sweet. The dark green stalks grow around 7½ feet high. A popular market and garden sort.

Hybrids

Hybrid field and garden corn possesses superior vigor and yielding qualities. Do not save seed harvested from hybrids as there is a genetic interruption with a loss in vigor and uniformity. A true hybrid is newly crossed for each seed crop from pure parent lines. This is accomplished by alternate planting of the inbred parents, by detasseling of the female rows, through rogueing and isolation from other kinds.

CARMELCROSS HYBRID (75 days)—This vigorous, golden hybrid grows 5 to 6 feet high with scant foliage, bearing ears 7 by 1¾ inches, 12 to 14-rowed with medium deep, yellow kernels. Quality and yield are good for an early corn and popular with home and market gardeners.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN HYBRID or ILLINOIS 13 (99 days)—Shows a 7 to 8-foot stalk and ears 8 by 2¼ inches, zig-zag row

patterns, shoe peg kernels, narrow and deep, a pearly-white color, excellent yielder. A local garden and canning variety.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID (95 days)—Characteristics: Stalk 8 feet tall, ear 8 inches long, slightly tapered with 16 to 18 rows of deep white medium-wide kernels. Excellent quality and heavy yielder.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM HYBRID (85 days)—One of the earliest and most popular hybrids for commercial and home garden purposes. Plants grow upright 6½ to 7 feet tall, bearing 7 to 8-inch cylindrical ears, 10 to 14-rowed. The rich yellow kernels are of medium breadth and depth.

GOLDEN BEAUTY (69 days)—An All-American winner. 1955 high yielding early hybrid for home and market gardeners. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, with 12 rows of delicious golden kernels. Plant 5 to 6 feet tall, especially valuable in short season localities.

IOANA (85 days)—Brought out by the Iowa Station at Ames, this variety qualified as an all-American selection and has since fulfilled this early promise. The vigorous sturdy plant grows about 7 feet tall with dark green foliage, bearing cylindrical ears 8 by 1½ inches, 12 to 14-rowed. The light yellow kernels exhibit medium depth and width, very productive and suitable for shipping, canning, home and market gardening.

IOCHIEF (88 days)—Also a later All-American selection developed at Iowa State and pronounced a very superior type. With a strong root system, it develops a vigorous plant growth about 7 feet tall with wide, dark green leaves. Ears form 8 by 2¼ inches, 14 to 18-rowed, with deep and narrow golden yellow kernels.

SPANCROSS HYBRID (65 days)—A first early Garden hybrid, wilt resistant and somewhat resistant to cold. Ears 6 to 7 inches long; yellow kernels of good quality; stalks 4½ to 5 feet; stocky.

TENDERGOLD or TOPCROSS SUNSHINE (83 days)—This sturdy hybrid stands about 6 feet high with medium to dark green foliage. Golden yellow kernels are borne on ears 7½ by 1½ inches, cylindrical in form. 12 to 16-rowed. Kernels are medium in depth and width. A second early sort, tender and high quality, popular with home and market gardeners.

ROYAL GOLD HYBRID (85 days)—New Introduction — Sturdy stalked, vigorous, drought-tolerant; adapted for home and market growing. Ears 8 to 8½ inches long; 14-16 rows bright golden kernels; tender and good sweet flavor. Stalks 8 feet, bearing two ears each under favorable conditions. Ear husk extends well beyond the tip, making it ear worm resistant.

ROYAL CROSS HYBRID (86 days)—New Introduction — A very productive hybrid adapted for freezing and canning as well as fresh gardens and market. Ears 8-8½ inches long, cylindrical, well filled with deep narrow kernels of exceptionally good flavor. Stalks 8 feet, sturdy and vigorous.

Popcorn

K4 YELLOW HYBRID or PERDUE 32 (110 days)—One of the heaviest producing yellow popcorns, preferred by commercial poppers. Stalks 6 feet; two full size ears.

WHITE HULLESS HYBRID (110 days)—Another heavy producer with ears and kernels resembling Japanese Hulless. Stalks are strong, 5 to 6 feet, usually producing two to three ears each.

Cucumber

CUCUMBERS are among the oldest vegetables known to civilized man, antedating Greek and Egyptian civilizations. Cultivated in England for centuries, they were called in an early day "cow cumbers." The vegetable is now widely popular for slicing, pickling and as a salad ingredient.

Cucumbers require an open, porous, non-acid soil for good development. The ground should be fertile, i.e., fortified with organic matter and mineral nutrients. Manuring and fertilizing with an abundance of moisture are needed to produce satisfactory crops.

Culture: Sow ½ ounce of seed to a hundred feet of row; 2 pounds required for an acre. Depth of planting required is around ½ inch. Plant after frost danger is over in the spring. Make the rows 5 feet apart and thin the plants when 3 or 4 inches tall to about 10 to 12 inches apart in the row, or plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill with each hill 5 feet apart, and thin to 3 or 4 plants.

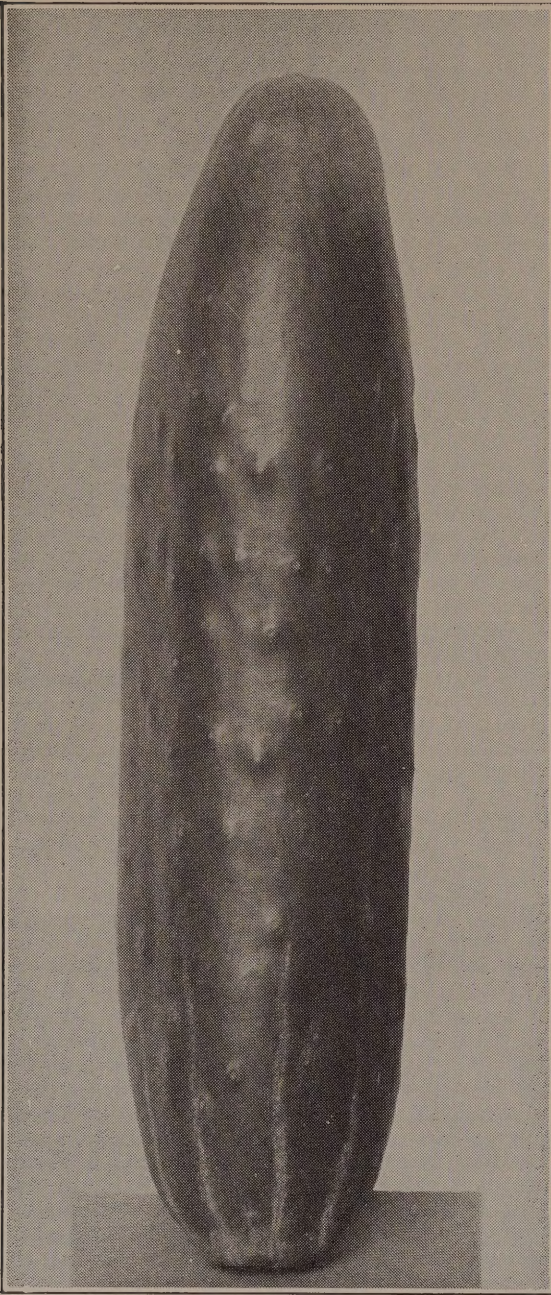
A & C or COLORADO, WHITE SPINE (68 days)—A popular slicing and shipping variety, as holds its color well. Superior for home and market gardens. The uniform fruits are nearly cylindrical with a slight taper at the ends. They measure around 8 to 9 by 2½ inches and show a dark green exterior. The vigorous vines develop broad, dark green leaves.

ASHLEY (70 days)—Developed by Clemson College experimental station. Early, heavy yielding, somewhat resembles Marketer. Fruits are dark skinned, 2¼ inches in diameter and 7½ to 8½ inches long. Ideal for slicing. Downy mildew resistant. Good for spring and fall plantings.

BOSTON PICKLING or GREEN PROFILIC, BLACK SPINE (57 days)—An old standard pickling type. Fruits measure 5 to 6 by 2½ to 3 inches when mature for seed. The vigorous, dark vines form blunt-ended dark green fruits.

CHICAGO PICKLING or WESTERFIELD, BLACK SPINE (59 days)—Fruits measure 5 to 7 by 2½ to 2¾ inches when mature. They are a dark green color, taper slightly at the ends and well warted at pickling stage. Longer and thicker in comparison with Boston Pickling.

CUBIT, WHITE SPINE (65 to 70 days)—Its value is attested as an All-American selection and is proving popular as a shipping and market variety. Fruits are cylindrical, blunt-ended with dark green color and thick flesh.



Long Green

They measure 8 to 9 by 2 to 2½ inches. Seed cavity is small and holds its color well until quite large.

DAVIS PERFECT, WHITE SPINE (65 days)—While an old strain, it is still popular in local markets and home gardens. Matures fruits 8 to 9 by 2½ to 3 inches, with thick center tapering to both ends, in color medium to dark green and light stripes at tip.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER, BLACK SPINE (55 days)—This variety has been popular for a long time, and suitable for both pickles and slicing. Fruits measure at ma-

turity about 6 by 2½ inches. Gradually being replaced by improved types as National Pickling.

EARLY FRAME or SHORT GREEN—Has been largely replaced by Chicago Pickling as an improved general type.

EARLY FORTUNE, WHITE SPINE (65 days)—Still popular in competition with newer types for home and market gardens. Fruits average 8 to 9 by 2½ inches, circular to a degree with bulging at center, color a dark green with yellow-green stripes near the tip.

EARLY SURECROP HYBRID (60 days)—One of the best F1 hybrids available. Fruits are slender with blunt end, 8 to 9 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter. Vines are vigorous with large protecting leaves. Resistant to mosaic and downy mildew. Skin is dark green and fruits have a very small seed cavity.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN, BLACK SPINE (70 days)—Over the years perhaps the best known sort for home and market gardens. Deservedly popular as most suitable for slicing and pickling. Fruits at maturity range 8 to 10 by 2½ to 3 inches. They show large, cylindrical with rounded ends and a mild taper, medium dark green color and firm, crisp flesh.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE (60 to 65 days)—An old popular strain measuring 8 by 2½ inches, medium to dark green color.

JAPANESE CLIMBING (70 days)—A novel variety because of climbing habit, trailed on a trellis or pole. Useful for pickling, or slicing. Fine quality cylindrical fruits measuring 9 by 2½ inches are produced on a vigorous dark green, climbing vine.

MARKETER, WHITE SPINE (65 days)—This deservedly newer popular sort received an All-American selection award. Its attractive, rich, dark green color, long slim shape, borne on a vigorous vine with a heavy yielding capacity during a long bearing season, testify as to its value. Fruits measure 8 to 9 by 2½ inches, slightly tapered with small seed cavity.

NATIONAL PICKLING, BLACK SPINE (55 days)—It was developed at Michigan State College in conjunction with National Pickle Packers Association for commercial packers using small sizes. Very desirable pickling variety, mature fruits average 5½ by 2½ inches, cylindrical, a dark green color and blunt-ended.

STAYS GREEN or BLACK DIAMOND, WHITE SPINE (60 days)—A choice selection used by southern market shippers and suitable for home and market gardens desiring this size. Borne on a vigorous vine, gives good fruit coverage. It measures 7 to 8 by 3 inches, almost cylindrical, blunt-ended and in color a dark green which holds well.

STRAIGHT 8, WHITE SPINE (60 days)—An All-American selection in 1935, it has become a popular slicing variety on its merits due to productivity, firm quality and dark green color. The cylindrical fruits measure 7 to 8½ by 2½ inches, rounded at the ends.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN (60 days)—Desirable as a novelty and a different species than ordinary cucumbers. Vines grow vigorously and yield small, oval, light green fruits, dimensions $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch, covered with short, prickly spines. Makes excellent pickles in a young stage.

WHITE WONDER BLACK SPINE (58 days)—A novel sort, with an ivory white color, which develops in cylindrical form with rounded ends, size 7 by 3 inches. Good eating quality.

Dill

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH—Plants grow bushy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with finely cut leaves. Brown seeds are flat, used for flavoring, also the flower heads and immature seed clusters.

Egg Plant

Egg Plants can be grown in any good, fertile, garden soil, with culture similar to the Tomato. Being a long season tender crop, the plants must be started in hotbeds or a greenhouse and transplanted when the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches high. A small packet will provide plants for a hundred feet of row, or 4 ounces for plants to the acre. Rows should be 4 feet apart and plants stand the same difference apart in the rows. This vegetable adds a delightful variety to the table.

BLACK BEAUTY (80 days)—The erect plant grows 24 to 30 inches tall and compact with large green leaves. Bears 4 to 6 globular to oval fruits to the plant which are a smooth dark purple.

NEW YORK SPINELESS (85 days)—This smooth variety bears 4 or 5 fruits a little larger and longer than Black Beauty, with a glossy dark purple color. The prolific vines stand close to 3 feet tall.

Endive

Endive is a plant of very ancient cultivation, used for salads and for garnishing. A hardy annual, seeds may be sown in flats about 3 weeks before transplanting, or in the open later in 18 to 24-inch rows and thinned to stand 12 to 15 inches apart. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to 100 feet of row, 2 pounds to the acre. The hardy plants may be protected with a mulch or winter covering and used through the autumn until early winter.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN (ESCAROLE) (80 days)—This variety has largely replaced Broad Leaved Batavian. Plants grow upright around 12 inches in diameter and spread to form a mass of thick, mildly crumpled, well-bunched leaves, thus producing a well-blanching heart. Suitable for shipping and home market.

GREEN CURLED, GREEN RIBBED, RUF-FEC (75 to 80 days)—Plants develop 16 to 18 inches in diameter with deep cut fringed

outer leaves, medium green color. Midrib a pale green, blanches easily.

WHITE CURLED (75 to 80 days)—Plant is similar to green curled but smaller in diameter, 12 to 13 inches. It develops a pale green color which blanches to a creamy white heart.

Fennel

FLORENCE, FENNEL, FINOCCHIO or ITALIAN—Plants grow up to 3 feet tall with broad, overlapping stalks much like celery. A bulb-like enlargement forms at the base of the stem. This bulb, anise flavored, is used like celery or for seasoning soups.

Herbs

Herbs are among the oldest cultivated plants with a revival of interest by home gardeners. They add important ingredients, zest, spice and flavor to culinary recipes and furnish flavoring, seasoning and garnishing. According to kind they are used cut fresh, or the leaves and other part of the plants dried and stored, or the seeds harvested and stored.

ANISE is an aromatic annual plant growing 14 to 16 inches high. The finely divided stem leaves are used for garnishing. The delicate flavor of the gray seeds serves as a flavoring for food and drink.

BALM or LEMON BALM is a perennial plant growing to a height of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The lemon scented leaves are used to flavor drinks and the oil in the manufacture of perfumes.

BASIL SWEET, BROAD LEAF—The purple flowered plants grow a foot to a foot and a half high, bearing light yellow-green foliage. Leaves are aromatic with a spicy flavor and find use for seasoning and as a garnish. Oil is used in perfumes.

BORAGE is a much branched, hairy annual plant growing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, bearing blue star-shaped flowers which impart an aromatic flavor to drinks; its small, tender leaves having a flavor like cucumbers are used for seasoning, garnishing and as a potherb.

CARAWAY is a biennial $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet tall bearing in second year white flowers and aromatic seeds. Seeds find a wide use in bread and cake making, confectionery condiments, meats and liquors.

CATNIP or CATMINT—This hardy perennial grows in clumps 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. It blooms with prolific clusters of small lavender flowers. The plant has a mint-like aroma. The dried leaves and shoots are used for tea. The plant appears to attract bees and domestic cats. In an earlier day plants were common around the homes and in gardens of the eastern states.

CHERVIL resembles parsley. The curled green leaves are aromatic and used for garnishing and flavoring.

CORIANDER—This hardy annual grows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with finely cut foliage and

white flowers. Seeds are aromatic and spicy with use in the bakery, beverage and confectionery trade.

CUMIN—The aromatic seeds are used as a seasoning in cheese and an ingredient in the liqueur Kummel.

FENNEL, SWEET—While a perennial plant, it is treated as an annual and bears fern-like foliage with a fragrant aroma. Seeds are used in the confectionery trade and the young shoots in salads and soups.

HOREHOUND—A perennial growing 1 to 3 feet tall and bearing wooly grayish leaves with a aromatic odor. Leaves are used for seasoning and the oil from the leaves in the confectionery trade and in medicines.

HYSSOP is shrubby, perennial, 1½ feet tall, bearing purple flowers which makes an attractive low hedge. A leaf extract is used as a tonic and stimulant and in perfume manufacture; leaves have a minty aroma and a desirable addition to salads and condiments.

LAVENDER is an attractive, bushy perennial plant growing 2 feet tall, bearing aromatic leaves and lilac blue flowers. The fresh cut leaves are used in salads or dried in perfume making.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Plants are tender, bushy aromatic perennials 1½ to 2 feet tall. Aromatic leaves are used for seasoning.

PENNY-ROYAL is a low growing perennial with a mint-like aroma, bearing lavender flowers. Used in teas, in extracts and medicines.

ROSEMARY—A hardy perennial, fragrant shrub of mint family, grows up to 2 to 3 feet tall with dark green foliage. Leaves are used in seasoning and the extracted oils in perfumery.

RUE—A bushy perennial plant growing 1½ to 2 feet tall with an unpleasant odor and bitter acrid taste. Used in beverages, vinegar and medicines.

SAFFRON—A coarse annual, branched plant 1½ to 3 feet tall which bears profusely yellow thistle-like flowers. A pigment from these is used in dyeing and coloring, leaves for flavoring and oil from the seed similar to olive oil.

SAGE, BROADLEAF—Plants grow 12 to 15 inches tall bearing a gray-green foliage, with pleasing aromatic odor and pungent flavor. Has many culinary uses.

SPEARMINT or OLD FASHIONED MINT—The spread is by underground rootstalks and the plants stretch up 15 to 20 inches tall. Produces an aromatic oil.

SUMMER SAVORY—An aromatic annual bushy plant, grows 1½ feet tall, with small leaves, purple and white flowers. Used in different culinary recipes.

THYME—A hardy perennial 10 to 12 inches tall with dark green leaves and purple flowers. Its pungent aromatic leaves used in soups and salads and other culinary recipes.

WORMWOOD—A hardy perennial, develops 2 to 3 feet tall in the second year. Has a spicy odor and bitter flavor. Used in medicines and liquors.

Kale

Kale is a non-heading member of the cabbage family and easily grown in the garden. It is an annual and thrives best in the cool of spring or autumn. Cultural aspects are the same as for cabbage. A major use is for greens with a high vitamin content.

DWARF BLUE SCOTCH (55 to 60 days)—The attractive plants are hardy, developing 12 to 14 inches tall with a 20 to 28-inch spread. Leaves are finely curled, of a blue-green color, and good quality and flavor.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH (DARK GREEN MOSS CURLED) (55 to 60 days)—Similar to Blue Scotch but with large bright green, curled and plumed leaves.

DWARF SIBERIAN (GERMAN SPROUTS) (65 days)—A vigorous, sprawling plant, growing 12 to 15 inches high and bearing large coarse blue-green leaves with frilled edges.

Kohl Rabi

Also a member of the cabbage group, it develops an enlarged root just above the soil surface. The root appears as a bulb-like swollen stem similar in shape to a round turnip, also with a turnip flavor.

Culture: Plant in rows ½ inch deep, for hand cultivation 15 inches, for horse and power 24 inches, and thin to stand 5 inches apart in the row. An ounce will sow 300 feet of drill, 4 pounds to an acre for direct seeding. As the plants attain a size of 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, pull up, cut off the root, top, peal, quarter, and prepare as for cabbage.

PURPLE VIENNA (60 days)—A small purplish-green plant, 8 to 10 inches tall, with a flattened, globular reddish-purple bulb. The flesh is tender and white. Edible when the bulb is around 2 inches in diameter.

WHITE VIENNA (55 days)—Much the same as Purple Vienna but differs in the medium green color of leaf and stem and pale green of the skin of the bulb. Flesh is white, tender, mild and well flavored.

Leek

LARGE AMERICAN or LONDON FLAG (150 days)—Produces well branched, white stems, 7 by 1½ inches, with large blue-green leaves. Useful for seasoning and in soups.



Producers

RUDY-PATRICK'S

VEGETABLE SEED PLANTING CHART

Processors



KIND	Planting Depth	Plants Spaced in Rows	Distance Between Rows		Planting Time Outdoors		Seeds or Roots 100-ft. Row	Seed for 1 Acre		Harvest Time	Best Time for Eating
			Horse or Tractor Cultivation	Hand Cultivation	North	South		Drilled	Trans-planted		
ASPARAGUS, Seed	1 in.	3 in.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	Early Spring	Autumn or Early Spring	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1 lb.	1 or 2 yr.(plants)	
ASPARAGUS, Root	2 in.	18 in.	5 ft.	4 ft.	Early Spring	Autumn or Early Spring	66 roots		6,000	2 years	
BEANS, BUSH	1-1½ in.	2 to 3 in.	30 to 36 in.	24 in.	April to July	Feb., April, Aug., Sept.	2 lbs.	60 lbs.		42 to 75 days	Snaps and canning—Before beans form in pod
BEANS, POLE	1-2 in.	4 to 6 in.	36 to 48 in.	36 in.	May and June	Late Spring	1 lb.	30 lbs.		65 to 90 days	Green shells—When beans are full size in pod
BEEF	1 in.	2 in.	28 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	April to August	Feb., April (Aug., Sept.)	2 oz.	8 lbs.		45 to 60 days	Dry use—When pods are dry and crisp
BROCCOLI	½ in.	18 to 24 in.	30 to 40 in.	36 in.	March and April	January to July	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	90 to 100 days	Greens—When plants are 5 to 8 in. tall
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	½ in.	12 to 16 in.	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	May and June	January to July	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	100 to 120 days	Roots—Begin using when 1 to 2 in. in diameter
CABBAGE, EARLY	½ in.	12 to 18 in.	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	March and April*	October to December	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	90 to 110 days	While flower buds are green and tightly closed. Use stems as well as heads
CABBAGE, LATE	½ in.	16 to 24 in.	30 to 40 in.	24 to 36 in.	May and June	June and July	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	110 to 120 days	When sprouts are 1½ to 2 in. in diameter
CARROT	½ in.	2 to 3 in.	24 to 28 in.	12 to 18 in.	April to June	March and April, Sept.	½ oz.	3 lbs.		55 to 80 days	When heads become of good size and solid
CAULIFLOWER	½ in.	14 to 18 in.	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	April to June*	Jan. and Feb. (June)	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	95 to 110 days	Begin to use at finger size, continuing until fully grown
CELERY	⅛ in.	2 in.	3 to 6 ft.	18 to 36 in.	May and June*	August and October	¼ oz.	1 lb.	4 oz.	120 to 150 days	When heads are of good size and well bleached to creamy white
COLLARDS	½ in.	14 to 18 in.	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	Late Spring	May and June	½ oz.	4 lbs.	4 oz.	100 to 120 days	As soon as hearts are fully developed
CORN, SWEET	1 in.	4 every 3 ft.	36 to 42 in.	30 to 36 in.	May to July	February to April	4 oz.	10 lbs.		55 to 90 days	While leaves are young and tender
CRESS, WATER	Water		Broadcast		April to Sept.	Early Spring	½ oz.			60 to 70 days	When kernels are plump and juicy. Cook immediately after picking
CUCUMBER	1 in.	4 every 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	April to July	Feb. and March (Sept.)	½ oz.	3 lbs.		50 to 70 days	When heads become of good size and solid
EGGPLANT	½ in.	18 in.	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	April and May*	February to April	⅛ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	125 to 140 days	Begin to use at finger size, continuing until fully grown
ENDIVE	½ in.	12 in.	30 in.	18 in.	April (July)	February to April	1 oz.	4 lbs.	1 lb.	100 days	When heads are of good size and well bleached to creamy white
KALE	½ in.	18 in.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	Aug., Sept. (March, April)	October to February	¼ oz.	3 lbs.		55 to 60 days	As soon as hearts are fully developed
KOHL-RABI	½ in.	4 to 8 in.	24 to 28 in.	15 to 24 in.	March to May	September to May	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	1 lb.	50 to 70 days	When kernels are plump and juicy. Cook immediately after picking
LEEK	½ in.	4 in.	30 to 36 in.	14 to 20 in.	March to May	May to September	½ oz.	4 lbs.		120 to 150 days	When heads become of good size and solid
LETTUCE	½ in.	4 to 8 in.	24 to 28 in.	12 to 15 in.	March to Sept.	September to March	½ oz.	3 lbs.	1 lb.	70 to 90 days	When heads become of good size and solid
MANGEL-WURZEL	1 in.	4 in.	28 to 36 in.	20 in.	April to August	Feb.-April (Aug.-Sept.)	1 oz.	5 lbs.		90 to 120 days	When heads become of good size and solid
MUSKMELON	1 in.	18 to 24 in.	48 to 60 in.	48 to 60 in.	April to June	February to April	½ oz.	3 lbs.		85 to 150 days	When heads become of good size and solid
MUSTARD	¼ in.	4 or 5 to ft.	30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	March to May (Sept.)	Autumn or Early Spring	1 oz.	4 lbs.		60 to 90 days	When heads become of good size and solid
OKRA	1 in.	24 in.	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	May and June	February to April	2 oz.	8 lbs.		90 to 140 days	When heads become of good size and solid
ONION, SEED	½ in.	2 in.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	April to May	October to March	1 oz.	4 lbs.		125 to 150 days	When heads become of good size and solid
ONION, SETS	1 in.	2 in.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	February to May	Early Spring or Autumn	1 qt.	12 bu.		100 days	When heads become of good size and solid
ONION SEED FOR SETS	½ in.	½ in.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	April		1 lb.	50 lbs.		90 days	When heads become of good size and solid
PARSLEY	⅛ in.	3 in.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	Early Spring	Sept. to May-Sept.	¼ oz.	3 lbs.		65 to 90 days	When heads become of good size and solid
PARSNIP	½ to 1 in.	3 in.	28 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	March and April	February, March	½ oz.	3 lbs.		130 days	When heads become of good size and solid
PEAS	1 to 1½ in.	1 to 2 in.	30 to 36 in.	24 in.	March to June	September to April	2 lbs.	120 lbs.		45 to 75 days	When heads become of good size and solid
PEPPER	¼ in.	15 to 20 in.	24 to 28 in.	24 to 28 in.	May and June*	Early Spring	⅓ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	130 to 150 days	When heads become of good size and solid
PUMPKIN	1 in.	84-108 in.	96 to 144 in.	96 to 144 in.	May to July	April and May	2 oz.	4 lbs.		75 to 90 days	When heads become of good size and solid
RADISH	½ to 1 in.	½ to 1 in.	24 to 36 in.	12 in.	March to Sept.	September to April	1 oz.	10 lbs.		20 to 75 days	When heads become of good size and solid
RHUBARB, SEED	½ to 1 in.	4 in.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	Early Spring	Early Spring	½ oz.	8 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 or 2 yr.(plants)	When heads become of good size and solid
RHUBARB, ROOTS	3 to 4 in.	36 in.	5 ft.	4 ft.	Early Spring	Autumn or Early Spring	40 roots		3500	2 or 3 years	When heads become of good size and solid
RUTABAGA	½ to 1 in.	6 in.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	June-July	August and September	¼ oz.	2 lbs.		90 days	When heads become of good size and solid
SALSIFY	½ in.	2 in.	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	Early Spring	Early Spring	1 oz.	8 lbs.		150 days	When heads become of good size and solid
SPINACH	½ in.	2 in.	30 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	Sept. and Early Spring	September to March	1 oz.	12 lbs.		45 days is min.	When heads become of good size and solid
SQUASH, SUMMER	1 in.	4 every 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	April to June	Spring	2 oz.	4 lbs.		65 to 70 days	When heads become of good size and solid
SQUASH, WINTER	1 in.	4 every 6 ft.	7 to 10 ft.	7 to 10 ft.	May to July	Spring	1 oz.	2 lbs.		125 days	When heads become of good size and solid
TOMATO	½ to ¾ in.	36-48, 24 if staked	36 to 60 in.	36 to 48 in.	May to June*	March-April	⅓ oz.	2 lbs.	2 oz.	125 to 150 days	When heads become of good size and solid
TURNIP	½ to ¾ in.	4 in.	24 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	April and August	August to October	½ oz.	2 lbs.		45 to 90 days	When heads become of good size and solid
WATERMELON	1 in.	4 every 6 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	8 to 12 ft.	May and June	March to May	1 oz.	3 lbs.		100 to 130 days	When heads become of good size and solid

*Start in Hotbed February or March.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo., Station A



Hanson

Lettuce

Lettuce, a native of Asia, has been under cultivation since remote ages. Introduced into England in the 16th century, its culture has spread among advanced nations the world over. Because of high vitamin content and addition of bulk to a balanced diet, its use is increasing widely in this country.

Lettuce presents no particular problem in its culture and thrives on any fertile soil. Succession planting insures an abundant supply during the entire season. For a very early crop sow in flats or cold frames about a month before planting outdoors. As soon as the soil is ready transplant in rows 18 inches apart, spacing the plants 15 inches apart. For later crops the seed is sown directly in rows and covered a quarter to a half inch deep. Plants develop better if the young plants at fourth leaf stage are thinned to stand 12 to 15 inches apart in a row. As plants are thinned they may be set out in another row. As to rate of direct seeding, 2 ounces will sow 150 feet of row or $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds to the acre. One-fourth pound is sufficient to produce

plants for an acre. There are 16,000 seeds in an ounce.

Heading Varieties

BIBB, BLACK SEED (60 days)—In Bibb we have a distinct early butterhead type lettuce with thick, tender leaves. The outer leaves are a dark green, the interior a golden yellow color. For the best quality and flavor harvest before heads develop solid.

BIG BOSTON or TROCADERO, WHITE SEED (75 days)—The heads are of medium size and compact. A butterhead type shows with a reddish tinge on the margins of the smooth glossy leaves and the heart develops a creamy yellow.

CRISP-AS-ICE BLACK SEED (72 days)—A medium butterhead variety, succeeds well in hot weather. Leaves dark green overlaid with dark brown. Has a pleasant buttery flavor.

GREAT LAKES, WHITE SEED (80 days)—A prime favorite among the solid-headed varieties, it is slow to bolt and remains sweet

a long season. The glossy, dark green leaves are well folded with heavy ribs. Widely adapted to commercial and home garden uses.

HANSON, WHITE SEED (80 days)—An old reliable sort, it retains popularity due to desirable texture and excellent flavor. Suitable for home or market gardens. The compact head is large, globular and cabbage-like. Exterior leaves are a yellowish-green, the heart white, tender and crisp.

ICEBERG, WHITE SEED (85 days)—Should not be confused with the shipping variety New York, which is called Iceberg in the produce trade. This type has a large, compact head with light green leaves tightly folded and crinkled, tinged at the margin with brown and a white, crisp interior. A fine flavor commands ready acceptance among home owners and local gardeners.

IMPERIAL 44, or NEW YORK, WHITE SEED (82 days)—Produces medium well-formed hard heads with long folding leaves and a brittle white interior. Popular shipper and one of the most reliable heading sorts.

NEW YORK or WONDERFUL, WHITE SEED (80 days)—Develops an attractive, large, round head with tightly folded dark green leaves, interior well blanched, tender and flavorful.

Loose Leaved Varieties

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON or SILESIA, WHITE SEED (45 days)—One of the oldest and most popular lettuce varieties which applies also to the black seeded strain. The plant is loose-leaved, early and compact, with large, light yellowish-green leaves, frilled and crumpled. Interior is crisp and tender.

SIMPSON CURLED, BLACK SEED is quite similar but more crumpled and may possibly show a more pronounced yellow-green color.

GRAND RAPIDS, BLACK SEED (45 days)—As an early lettuce for home gardens or greenhouse forcing, this variety stands well up the list. It is hardy and disease-resistant. The large, compact plants grow erect with waved, curled and heavily fringed light green leaves.

SLOBOLT is similar in appearance and type but slower to bolt in warm weather.

OAK LEAF WHITE SEED (40 days)—So-called because the leaves are somewhat similar in outline to an oak leaf. Plants are compact, spreading, medium size and show a bright green color. Withstands heat without impairing quality.

PRIZEHEAD, WHITE SEED (47 days)—Despite a misleading name which refers more to the worth of the plant than indicative of form, the variety is non-heading. The plants grow rapidly, reach a medium size and produce loose curled and frilly outer leaves of a bronze color. The inner leaves are a medium green color, crisp and tender.

SALAD BOWL, BLACK SEED (50 days)—A new all-American selection, somewhat similar in appearance to Oak Leaf, loose-leaved, of large size and slow to bolt. The

dark green leaves are closely set, waved and notched, forming a compact rounded form which fills a salad bowl. A very desirable quality of tender texture.

Romaine, Cos or Celery Lettuce

Romaine is a distinct lettuce type, the leaves of which are thicker and more brittle, with a heavier midrib. It forms solid heads, with compact interior more or less blanched. This lettuce gives an excellent, piquant flavor and should be more widely cultivated.

PARIS WHITE COS or TRIANON, WHITE SEED (65 days)—The self-folding, dark green leaves form a solid, compact head, 8 to 9 inches tall, with a greenish-white interior.

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

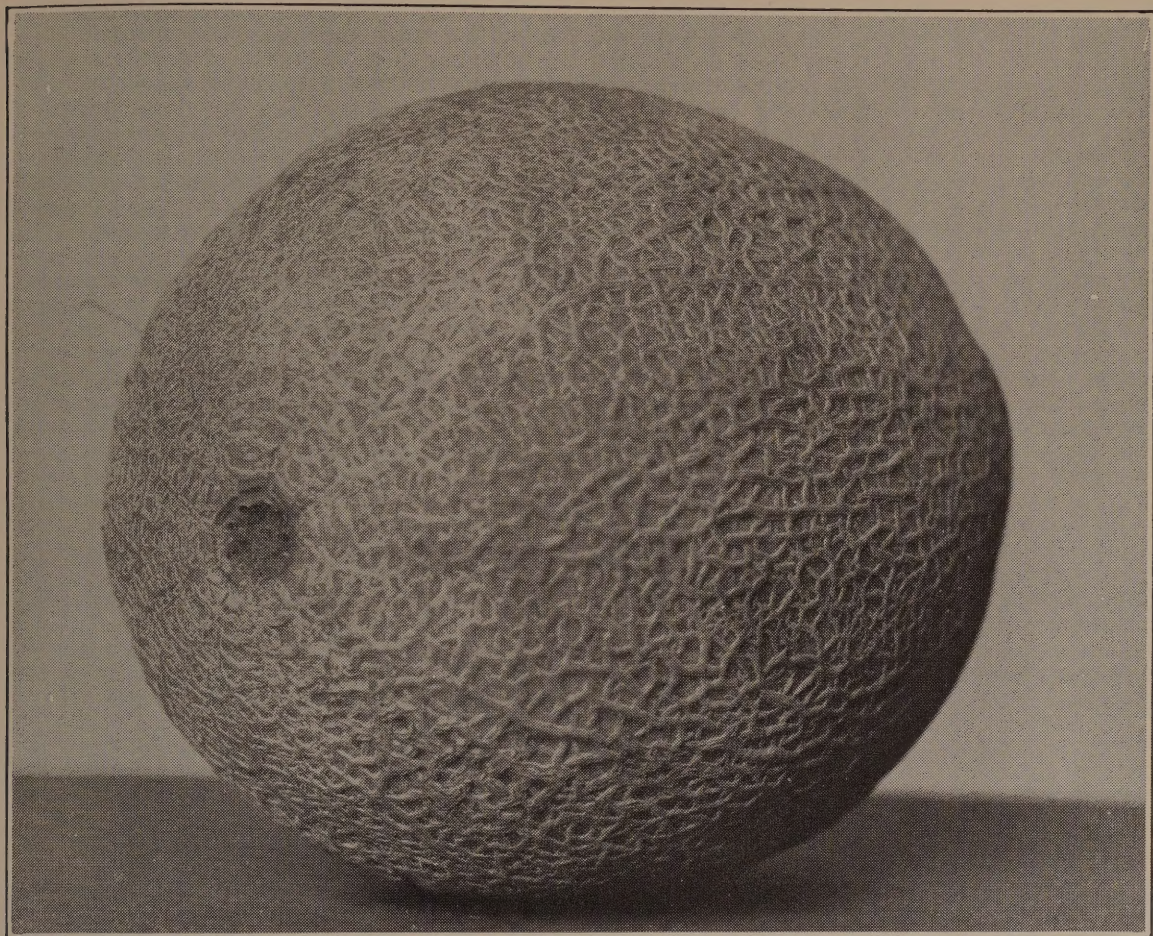
The crop is of ancient lineage and known in Bible times by the Egyptians, as may be understood by reading the 11th chapter of the Book of Numbers. Melon cultivation in one form or another is prevalent throughout the old and new worlds. As considerable space is required for vining, muskmelons are most suitable to the larger gardens. A fertile soil, rich with organic matter, or prepared with manure and fertilizer, is the best insurance of desirable yield and quality. Growth and culture are similar to cucumbers. A hundred feet of row may yield 40 to 50 delicious melons, or possibly 3,000 to 4,000 to an acre. Rows should be about 5 feet apart and the plants spaced 14 or 15 inches apart in a row; or 3 to a hill with hills separated about 5 feet. Sow 3 pounds to an acre or $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to a hundred feet of row.

BANANA (90 days)—In ways an exotic type, resembling a large banana in form, the fruit develops a size of 16 by 4 inches, weighing 4 to 5 pounds. Exterior color is a creamy yellow at maturity with sparse netting, and the interior flesh a salmon pink with a large cavity, well flavored and sweet.

DELICIOUS, EARLY BENDER, BENDER'S SURPRISE (85 days)—The melons, nearly round, are earlier and superior to the original Bender's, very sweet and juicy. Fruits measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches and weigh around 5 or 6 pounds. Skin is a light yellow at maturity, ribbed and coarsely netted; interior a bright salmon pink. A good shipping melon of delightful quality.

EMERALD GEM (85 days)—An old variety of excellent quality, still popular for home and local market gardeners, size $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 3 pounds. This melon has a flattened globe shape, distinctly ribbed with trace netting. Skin color is an emerald green, turning a yellow-green toward maturity with thick salmon-orange flesh.

HACKENSACK EARLY (80 to 85 days)—On the market many years and still popular with growers in certain localities. Juicy and well flavored. An early melon of flattened globe shape, measuring about 6 by 6 inches. The yellow skin is mottled with green and interior flesh a light green.



Rocky Ford

HALE'S BEST NO. 36 (85 days)—This type is an improved strain of the old original Hale's Best, and continues to be a leading selection for the market or home grower. Uniform in size and shape, fruits measure around 6 by 5½ inches and weigh 3 to 4 pounds. Melons are solidly netted with no ribs and little if any sutures, having a small seed cavity. The type meets exacting market requirements. Cut open the spicy, sweet, salmon-colored flesh is firm and smooth.

HALE'S BEST NO. 936 (85 to 87 days)—Quite similar but a trifle larger than No. 36, with little preference except for specific market conditions.

HALE'S BEST NO. 45, IMPERIAL NO. 45 (85 days)—A leading commercial shipping cantaloupe and considered resistant to Powdery Mildew. It stands shipment at a more mature stage than the average melon. The strain is slightly oblong, with solid flesh. Vines are prolific bearers of heavily netted melons with little ribbing. Inside flesh is a deep salmon with a firm texture and sweet. Usual size ranges 6 by 5½ or 6 inches.

HALE'S BEST JUMBO (85 to 90 days)—Jumbo is a large oval fruited strain of Hale's Best suited to local markets because of the

size. It weighs 5 to 6 pounds and measures 7 by 6 inches. Melons are heavily netted with a distinct suture and the cavity is rather large. It exposes the same thick salmon flesh and excellent sweet flavor of the variety.

HEARTS OF GOLD or HOODO (90 days)—This variety is a choice midseason selection for home and market gardeners but not suited for commercial long distance shipping. The almost round fruits have a deep green color covered with a fine gray netting, giving a most attractive appearance. Besides its deep golden fine-grained flesh gives a sweet, spicy flavor. A usual size measures around 6 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter; weight, 3 pounds.

HONEYDEW-GREEN (110 days)—This melon requires a long season and popular where climatic conditions are favorable. Well distributed as a market variety, most everyone is familiar with its sweet, juicy, distinct flavor. The smooth, hard fruits are a round-oval, measuring 7½ by 6½ inches, creamy white color outside and the inside flesh a light green.

OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM (95 days)—This old variety maintains a certain popularity among home and local gardeners due

to a sweet, spicy flavor. The oval fruits show a dark green exterior, ribbed and with a light netting; interior flesh is thick, of an orange-salmon color. Melons weigh around 5½ pounds and should average around 7 by 6 inches.

PRIDE OF WISCONSIN, QUEEN OF COLORADO, WAYSIDE MARKET (90 to 95 days)—The oval fruits show a hard, pearly-gray skin, barely ribbed with sparse, coarse netting; inside flesh a solid orange. Fruits should weigh about 3 to 4 pounds and measure 6½ by 6 inches. A fine, sweet flavor recommends for home and market gardens.

ROCKY FORD, NETTED GEM, EDEN GEM (92 days)—This small rounded melon is the original Rocky Ford cantaloupe. It weighs around 2½ pounds and measures about 5½ by 4½ to 5 inches. The exterior shows a heavy netting with faint ribs over a dark green skin. Cut open the flesh is green with a gold tinge around the seed cavity. Once a popular shipper, now superseded by Hale's Best types and largely planted for local market or in home gardens.

ROCKY FORD GOLD LINED—Large size identical to Hale's Best 36 and superior to original small size.

ROCKY FORD GOLD LINED, POLLOCK'S 10-25 (90 days)—Small size, much the same size as the green-fleshed Rocky Ford, weighing about 2 pounds. Melons show nearly round, 5½ by 5 inches, a solid heavy net with no ribs. Flesh is a deep salmon of fine texture and rich flavor. Superseded by Hale's Best types except for home gardens and local market.

SUGAR ROCK or HONEY ROCK (85 days)—A good shipping melon only for short distances and popular in certain areas. Of medium size, it measures 6 by 5½ inches and weighs 3½ to 4 pounds. The rind is tough and hard, with a coarse, irregular netting. A grey-green, it turns to a golden yellow color towards maturity. The flesh is a deep salmon-orange color, juicy, with a fine, sweet flavor.

TIP TOP or SURPRISE (90 days)—While an old variety, it still persists in popular favor in some localities. The rind shows a pale green, maturing to a yellowish color. Fruits are large dimension, 7 by 6½ inches, weighing 6½ pounds, ribbed and mildly netted. Flesh is thick, juicy and has a salmon-yellow color.

Mustard

We are indebted to China for our mustard greens as grown there and on the continent of Asia for forty centuries. Under the common name Mustard, are included many species and varieties of the genus *Brassica*. The leaves of the cultivated kinds are among our most useful vegetables for salads and greens. The seeds as a commodity of commerce are used to flavor foods and as a condiment. Some kinds are weed pests in grain fields. Mustard is rich in vitamins, easy to produce and a valuable item in the nation's diet.

In garden culture mustard is planted in rows 15 inches apart and the plants thinned to about 6 inches apart in a row. An ounce will plant a 100-foot row and 3 pounds required for an acre. As a rapid and succulent growth promotes the quality and quantity, the crop is greatly helped by the application of a nitrogen fertilizer.

CHINESE BROAD LEAF, ELEPHANT'S EAR, LARGE SMOOTH LEAF (40 to 45 days)—The plant grows about 10 inches tall and shows broad, smooth, slightly crumpled, medium-green leaves with scalloped edges. Tender with mild flavor, it is a favored variety. Seeds are small and a reddish-brown.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF (45 to 50 days)—Grows about 10 inches tall with large, thick, smooth, light green leaves, a toothed margin and broad greenish-white midribs. Seeds are a small reddish-brown.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED LONG STANDING (45 days)—The erect plants grow to a height of about 10 inches. Leaves are large and long, curled on the edges, surface crumpled, in color a bright green. Seeds are a reddish-brown. A standard variety with a mild flavor.

TENDERGREEN, MUSTARD SPINACH, KOMATSUMA (35 to 40 days)—Has become quite a popular variety, combining the flavors of mustard and spinach. Plant grows rapidly to about 10 inches high. Leaves are broad and oblong, a smooth surface, with slender, creamy white ribs. Considered drought-resistant and slow bolting. Seeds are a dark reddish-brown.

WHITE LONDON or YELLOW—A commercial sort grown mainly for seeds which are ground for table mustard. The dark green leaves are used for salads in an early stage.

Okra or Gumbo

Okra was introduced from North Africa about a hundred years ago and has long been a favored vegetable in Central and Southern localities. A well known ingredient of soups, pods also are gathered before the seeds are fully developed and cooked for the table or canned or dried for winter use.

Okra does well in any fertile garden soil. As a warm season plant and requiring a fairly long growing period, it is planted as early as weather conditions allow. Sow in 3-foot rows, spacing the seeds 5 to 6 inches apart. As the plants become established to a height of about 5 inches they are thinned to around 14 to 18 inches apart in the row. A half ounce sows a 100-foot row and 8 pounds required to an acre.

CLEMSON SPINELESS (55 to 60 days)—A tall, prolific type, it grows erect to 4 or 4½ feet high. Similar to Perkins Mammoth, but with less foliage, it bears green, spineless, angular, ridged, uniform pods measuring at maturity 6 by 1½ inches.

DWARF GREEN LONG POD (50 to 55 days)—The erect plant grows 2½ to 3½ feet tall, bearing dark green, long, slender, tapered pods measuring 7 by 1½ inches.

GREEN VELVET (60 days)—A prolific variety which grows 5 to 6 feet in height, bearing round, light green, tapered, spineless pods 7 to 8 inches long. They retain their form and color in the canning process.

PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG POD (55 to 60 days)—Perkins is a well known variety and equally suitable for home and commercial purposes. Plants stretch up to 4½ to 5 feet tall and bear heavy foliage. The fleshy, bright green pods, 7 to 8 inches long, are slender, straight, tapered, ribbed and spined.

WHITE VELVET (55 to 60 days)—A widely distributed and popular variety. The prolific plants stand at maturity about 5 feet tall. The spineless pods, 6 to 7 inches long, are round, straight, smooth and tapered. They show a creamy white color.

Onion

The onion is one of the oldest vegetables in the history of mankind. It is native to Western Asia and cultivated by the nations of that general area which cradled civilization. It was introduced into this country from England around the turn of the 19th century.

Onions are propagated from seed, sets and seedling plants. Sow ½ ounce of seeds or 2 pounds of sets to a 100-foot row. Four to 5 pounds of seed are required for an acre.

BERMUDA YELLOW, WHITE BERMUDA (92 days)—The flat bulbs grow to a medium size, with the skin a light straw color and juicy flesh nearly white. Flavor sweet and mild. A popular market type grown in the Southwest and elsewhere in home gardens.

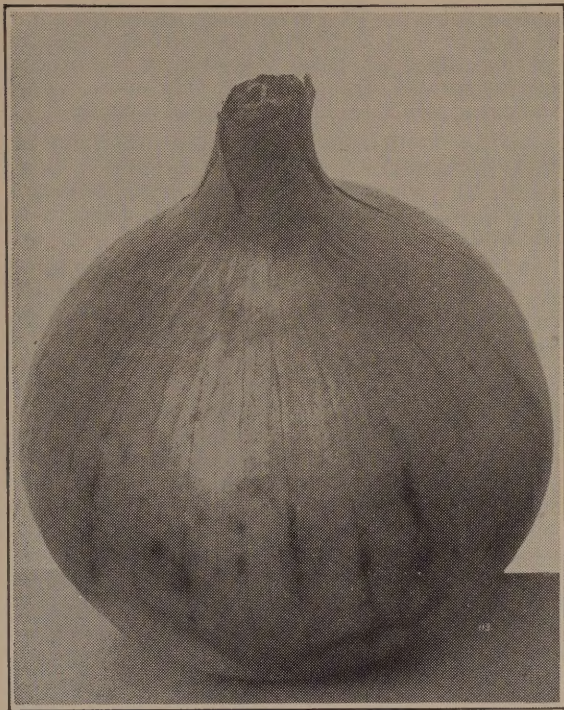
BERMUDA CRYSTAL WAX, CRYSTAL WHITE WAX (95 days)—A popular sort grown in the South for Northern markets. The flat bulb develops a medium size, skin a waxy white with white, juicy flesh. Mild flavored.

EBENEZER or JAPANESE (105 days)—A principal use is the production of onion sets. The variety develops a thick, flattened, firm bulb of medium size with a dark yellow color. Flesh is a firm creamy yellow with a mild flavor.

PRIZETAKER (105 days)—On the order of Sweet Spanish types, the bulbs develop large and globular in shape, with a glossy, straw color, thin skin. Flesh is coarse with a mild, sweet flavor. Popular variety for shipping and home use.

RED WETHERSFIELD (100 days)—An old popular variety for home gardens, and keeps well in storage. Produces a large, deep, flat, purplish-red bulb with firm, fine-grained, white flesh having a purple tinge.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE (110 days)—A very popular productive red variety which keeps well. Bulbs are medium large, globular, small neck, dark glossy-red skin with fine-grained white flesh, tinged purple.



Onion—Prizetaker

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE (110 days)—A choice, attractive white variety, excellent quality with mild flavor and a good keeper. The globe-shaped bulbs are solid, medium sized, with skin and flesh white. Excellent yielder and a good keeper.

SILVERSKIN or WHITE PORTUGAL (100 days)—An all around variety for pickling, sets, bunching, and storage. The flat bulbs are of a medium size, silvery white, firm, and fine-grained.

SWEET SPANISH YELLOW (110 days)—An excellent large yellow sort, globular in shape, color of skin a yellow brown, of flesh a crisp, creamy white. Its mild, pungent, sweet, juicy flavor has created a wide acceptance. A good shipping and storage onion.

SWEET SPANISH WHITE (110 days)—Quite similar to the yellow type but with a white skin and white flesh. Largest of the white types.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS (110 days)—Bulbs are medium large, solid, roundish, with a small neck and yellow color. Flesh is white touched with yellow. A good storage onion.

YELLOW GLOBE SOUTHPORT (115 days)—An old variety for home gardens and market storage. Bulbs are medium large, solid, a deep globe shape, skin orange-yellow, flesh a yellowish white, fine-grained with a fairly pungent flavor.

Parsley

Two types of parsley, the curly leaf and turnip rooted, are grown in this country for flavoring soups, salads and as a garnish.

MOSS CURLED, DOUBLE CURLED, TRIPLE CURLED (70 to 80 days)—A compact plant which grows vigorously to about a foot high. The dark green leaves are finely cut and curled.

PARAMOUNT (85 days)—Grows to a height of 9 or 10 inches, with dark green, triple-curved leaves and stout stems, useful for bunching.

PLAIN or SINGLE (75 days)—The bright green leaves are deeply cut, flat, not curled, with a small stem. Used for flavoring.

TURNIP ROOTED HAMBURG (90 days)—Forms thick edible roots resembling Parsnips, 8 to 10 inches long. Used for flavoring soups. Leaves are plain, deeply cut. The coarse stems are tough and hollow.

Parsnip

Parsnip has a delightful flavor and an easy crop to grow. It is a hardy vegetable with the quality improved by freezing. A portion of the crop may be left in the ground during the winter. Sow seed in the spring in rows about 2½ feet apart. As the plants develop, thin out to stand 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. Sow ½ ounce of seed to a 100-foot row, or 4 pounds to the acre.

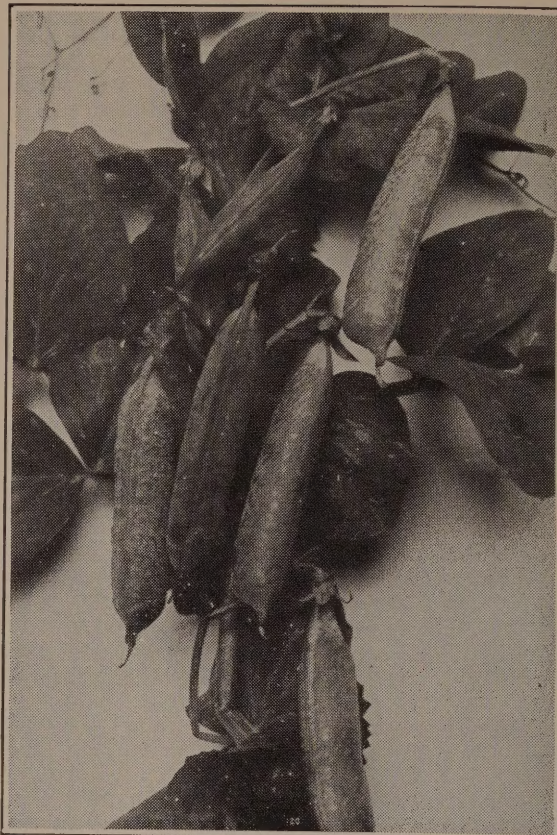
ALL-AMERICAN (95 days)—An improved variety, measures 8 to 12 by 2½ inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapers gradually with a hollow crown and small collar. Flesh is a tender creamy-white.

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY (95 days)—Very old, popular kind, grows 10 to 12 inches long and 3 inches thick at the shoulder, gradually tapering to the tip with a decided hollow crown. Flesh is white and tender.

Peas

The edible seeds, and in a few varieties the pods, of Peas (*Pisum*) have served the peoples of earth since recorded history. Remains of Peas have been discovered in the Swiss Lake dwellings dating back to the remote bronze age. Peas are grown in most countries of the temperate zone the world over. Of one kind and another, more than 500 varieties have been known which differ in size, shape, color, texture, sugar content, likewise of plant and pod variations. Only a part are in intensive cultivation, and American varieties have been developed to a high standard second to none in world markets.

Peas are cool weather plants and should be planted as early in the season as possible in order that a crop may be well under way before midsummer heat. A regular season's supply may be insured by planting varieties with different dates of maturity. Plants require abundant soil food or nutritive salts, i.e., the



Peas—American Wonder

ground should be made fertile by manuring and fertilizing. Sow seeds about an inch deep in rows 3 feet apart and the plants within a row an inch apart, i.e., allow a dozen plants per foot of row. A pound of seed to a 100-foot row or 90 pounds to the acre is a standard amount.

ALASKA WILT RESISTANT (58 days)—The quality and productivity of this old standard type has been improved upon over the years. Commercial canners have long found this variety most satisfactory in large scale production and equally suitable for home and market gardens. Plants develop 2½ feet or more tall, bearing light green foliage, slender stems and small leaves. The single round pods grow straight and blunt, measuring around 2½ by ½ inches. They show a light green color and contain 6 to 8 peas. Seeds are round, smooth and a bluish-green color.

ALDERMAN or TALL TELEPHONE WILT RESISTANT (70 to 75 days)—Alderman is a large late variety with heavy dark green foliage, growing 40 inches or more tall. Pods are large, plump and pointed, a dark green color, measuring about 4½ inches. These contain 8 to 10 peas of the finest quality. Seeds are large, wrinkled and have a light green color. A desirable variety for commercial and garden purposes.

AMERICAN WONDER or NOTTS EXCELSIOR (60 days)—The old types of these varieties have been superseded by the present

strain which is much superior in quality and yield. A heavy vine grows around 2 feet, bearing a green, blunt pod measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Seeds are medium size, green and wrinkled. The quality is highly pleasing, sweet and tender, making a desirable home garden variety.

DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY, WILT RESISTANT (76 days)—This tall, stocky branching sort (2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet) with large leaves and light green foliage, bears long, broad, pointed pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. These show a light green color, single and double, containing 7 to 9 peas. Seeds are green with a bluish coat, having a few cream-colored, large, almost round and wrinkled. Those requiring a large pod pea, it is alike suitable for commercial purposes, home and market gardens.

EVERBEARING, BLISS'S EVERBEARING (75 days)—This variety has been on the market many years and still is a prime favorite for home gardens. Vines grow 26 to 30 inches tall with dark green branching foliage. The plump, dark green, straight to curved pods at the tip, are blunt and borne doubly, containing 4 or 5 large peas. Seeds are large, flat and wrinkled, bluish-green with part cream colored.

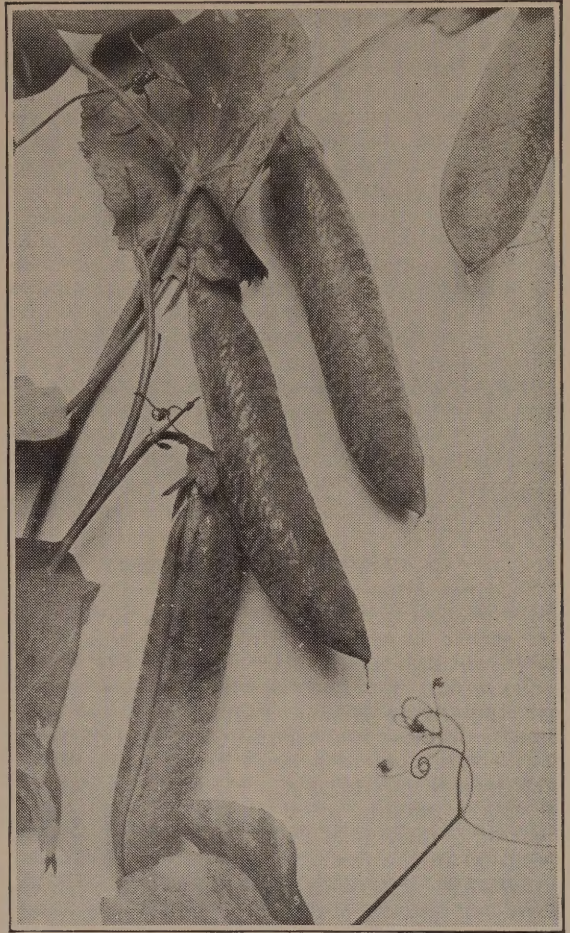
FIRST AND BEST, or PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY (55 to 60 days)—An old-time early round pea of fair quality, still enjoys considerable distribution. Vines grow about 30 inches tall with plump, light green pods, containing 6 or 7 peas. Seeds are a creamy white, round and dimpled.

FREEZONIA (62 days)—A Thomas Laxton type, resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Vines 28-30 inches tall, dark green, vigorous, prolific. Bears pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, dark green, blunt ended. Sweet, excellent quality fresh frozen or canned.

LAXTONIAN or HUNDREDFOLD, BLUE BANTAM (65 days)—A very desirable, large-podded, dwarf sort and most prolific, yielding an abundant crop of high quality suitable for home gardens, canning and freezing. The sturdy, dark green vines grow 18 to 20 inches tall. The pods, a dark green, pointed, curved, measure 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and bear 8 large, tender, dark green peas. The large seeds are flat and wrinkled, green to cream in color.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS (60 to 62 days)—Similar in several ways to Laxtonian, it is earlier and more dwarf. Enjoys a splendid reputation for home gardens, shipping and freezing. Vines range 15 to 16 inches tall, in color a dark green. The glossy dark green, plump, pointed pods, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, contain 7 to 9 large peas. Majority of the seeds are apple green, some cream in color, large and wrinkled.

LITTLE GEM, PREMIUM GEM (64 days)—An old-time sort and still popular with home gardeners. The plant, vigorous and productive with medium to dark green foliage, grows 25 to 30 inches tall. The medium green, blunt, plump, almost round pods ($3\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches)



World's Record

are borne singly and doubly, containing 6 or 7 peas. Seeds are wrinkled, green in color with an occasional cream colored type.

LITTLE MARVEL (62 to 64 days)—This pea has gained wide favor through its flavor and other exceptional qualities. Since its introduction the variety has received wide acceptance from commercial handlers and from home gardeners. One reason is a dwarf habit, growing 16 to 18 inches tall with stocky, heavy, dark green foliage. The plump pods are dark green, mainly double, measuring 3 by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, containing 6 to 8 round, tender, sweet, juicy peas. Seeds are medium in size, squared and a light green color.

THOMAS LAXTON (62 days)—A tall, general purpose variety of the Laxton type, it grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, bearing broad, plump, blunt, deep green pods containing 6 to 8 large green sweet peas. Seeds are green and cream colored of a large size, dimpled and wrinkled.

WORLD'S RECORD or EARLY GRADUS (60 days)—The light to medium green vines grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet or more, bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pointed, plump pods, which contain 7 or 8 dark green peas. Seeds are large, wrinkled, green and cream colored.

Edible Pod Peas

As edible pod peas become better known they should have a place in every garden. Picked as soon as seeds begin to form, the stem and the blossom end of the pods are cut off and the strings removed. The pods cooked until tender give a delicious and nutritive table dish. Two varieties have become more or less staple.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR grows nearly 2½ feet tall in about 65 days, showing purple blossoms. The light green pods, some 3 inches long, are borne in clusters at the top of the vine. The mottled, small, round seeds have a reddish-gray color.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR (74 days)—A later and taller type, grows about 54 inches tall, bearing very broad indented, brittle, blunt, 5-inch pods which are fleshy, of excellent quality and free from strings and fiber. Seeds are large, round and a creamy white color.

Southern Table Peas

Distinct from the English Peas, the following varieties belong to the cowpea family and are grown in southern fields and gardens for table use.

BLACKEYE—Left until maturity, these are the staple Blackeye dried peas of commerce. Plants grow about 40 inches tall, bearing 7-inch pods with large green peas.

BROWN CROWDER—The heavy stemmed, branching plants grow about 28 inches tall, bearing 7-inch pods filled with brownish peas crowded in the pod.

CREAM CROWDER—Similar to Brown Crowder but the peas are a light green, seeds a cream color.

PURPLE HULL or BROWN EYE—Plants grow about 4 feet tall bearing 7-inch purple pods. Seeds are a creamy white with buff to brown eye.

Pepper

Pepper is native to South America and its name significant from the Greek meaning "to bite." Garden peppers are tropical plants grown as annuals in temperate climes. The original species bore small round or oblong, usually red, pungent fruits. Many botanical varieties have been developed. The peppers of the garden are not to be confused with the black and white pepper of commerce and common on our tables which comes from the berries of a tropical shrub (*Piper nigrum*).

Pepper is a tender crop and does not withstand frost or cold weather. Usually the seed is sown in cold frames, in window boxes or greenhouses, 4 to 6 weeks before outdoor planting. After frost danger is over, plants are set out in the garden, spacing about 18 to 20 inches apart in a row. Dates indicated refer to the period from setting out plants to the production of green peppers for the table or market.

Hot or Pungent Varieties

ANAHEIM CHILI (80 days)—The vigorous, bushy, leafy plants grow up to 2 feet tall.

They bear pendant tapered smooth fruits which measure about 7 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter at the shoulder. Color is a deep green, turning to a bright scarlet at maturity.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX (65 days)

—Plants grow upwards of 15 to 18 inches tall and are bushy with a dark green foliage. Fruits measure around 6 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter at the shoulder, smooth, pendant and tapered. The color is a waxy yellow, becoming crimson as the fruit matures.

LONG RED CAYENNE (70 to 75 days)—

The vigorous bushy plants grow up to 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing 4 to 5-inch fruits with a shoulder diameter of ½ to 1 inch, finger-shaped with a green color changing to a bright dark red at maturity. A hot variety welcome in home gardens and valuable for commercial purposes.

RED CHILI (82 days)—The low, bushy, spreading plants grow about 1½ feet tall. Fruits grow erect on the plant, measure 2 to 2½ inches long and ½-inch in diameter at the shoulder. Color shows in earlier stages a light green turning to dark red at maturity. Used as a hot pepper for pepper sauces, also for pickling and drying.

TOBASCO (90 to 95 days)—Plants are large and spreading and develop up to 2 feet tall with heavy bushy foliage on upper part. The smooth fruits are small and tapering, with a green tinged yellow in the immature stage and turning to scarlet red. Fruits measure about 1 by ¾ inch.

Sweet Varieties

BELL or BULL NOSE—See World Beater.

CALIFORNIA WONDER (72 to 75 days)

—The dark green plants develop 2 feet or more in height. Fruits are borne 4 to 4½ inches long, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. These are blocky with thick walls, mostly 4-lobed. Flesh is a glossy green color becoming a scarlet red at maturity. Flavor is sweet and mild, a good variety for home and market gardens and commercial handlers.

CHINESE GIANT (80 days)—A large, sweet, mild kind, has long enjoyed a wide popularity in home and market gardens. The plant is tall and leafy, 20 to 22 inches high. The pendant fruits measure 4½ by 4½ inches, square ended and deeply crumpled. The deep green color changes to a deep scarlet.

OZARK GIANT (80 days)—Fruits similar in shape to Chinese Giant, measures 4½ by 4½ inches, mostly 4-lobed.

PIMENTO or PERFECTION (80 days)—A productive variety, the plants grow upwards of 30 inches with a dark green color. Fruits show 3 to 3½ inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, heart shaped, a dark green color turning to scarlet. Popular in the canning trade and for home and market gardeners.

RUBY KING (70 days)—Plants grow upright to 2 to 2½ feet high, leafy and productive. Fruits measure 5 to 6 inches long; diameter 3 to 3½ inches at the shoulder, somewhat tapered, 3-lobed with a dark green color, changing to red at maturity. Flesh thick, mild and sweet.

SUNNYBROOK (70 days)—Plant grows little over 2 feet, a dark green in color with large leaves. Fruits measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches. Due to shape sometimes called a squash or tomato pepper. Color a deep green turning to a deep red. Extensively used for pickling.

WORLD BEATER, BELL or BULL NOSE, RUBY GIANT (75 days)—This erect, vigorous plant grows 26 to 30 inches tall with heavy dark green foliage. The large, smooth, blocky fruits measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Fruits are 4-lobed, a glossy green color, changing to a bright red. Flesh is mild and sweet, a popular variety.

Pumpkin and Squashes

Considerable confusion has resulted in the application of the common terms "Pumpkin" and "Squash", styled one or the other. To clear the record we give you the correct association. They belong to the botanical genus (cucurbita) and members are called curcubits. The (pepo) members include summer and autumn pumpkins, bush pumpkins, vegetable marrows, pattypan, scallop and summer crookneck squashes; the (moschata) (muskey) members number the winter crookneck, cushaw pumpkin and so-called sweet potato, Quaker or Japanese squashes and pumpkins, to (maxima) (large) belongs Hubbard, Boston Marrow, Mammoth Chili and Turban types.

Pumpkins and Squashes are native to the Americas and cultivated by the Indians before the advent of the white man. All have a vining or spreading growth habit which requires considerable space for development. Ground should be fertile or fertilized with a preference for loamy or sandy loam soils. The crop is usually planted in hills from 6 to 8 feet apart or in corn rows or along fences where the vines may range. Four to six seeds are hill planted and before vining are thinned to 2 or 3 plants to a hill. An acre requires 4 pounds of seed. Both pumpkin and squashes have an important place in the American diet and certain species make excellent cheap stock feed.

BANANA C MAXIMA (110 days)—A vining winter variety, fruits are cylindrical, pointed at ends; rind hard, thin, and gray; fruit measures 20 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weighs 10 to 12 pounds. The flesh is thick, solid and fine-grained, and a yellowish-orange color. A good home and market garden squash and keeps well.

BLACK ZUCCHINI C PEPO (62 days)—A bushy summer squash with long, straight, cylindrical fruits which measure 12 by 4 inches, in color a dark greenish-black. Flesh is a greenish-white at edible stage with a delicate flavor.

BOSTON MARROW C MAXIMA (97 days)—A productive late fall squash and most suitable for canning and freezing. Fruits measure 12 by 10 inches and weigh 6 to 8 pounds. Skin color is a deep orange, rough and hard in texture. The thick flesh is a



Small Sugar

salmon-yellow, fine-grained, moist and of good flavor.

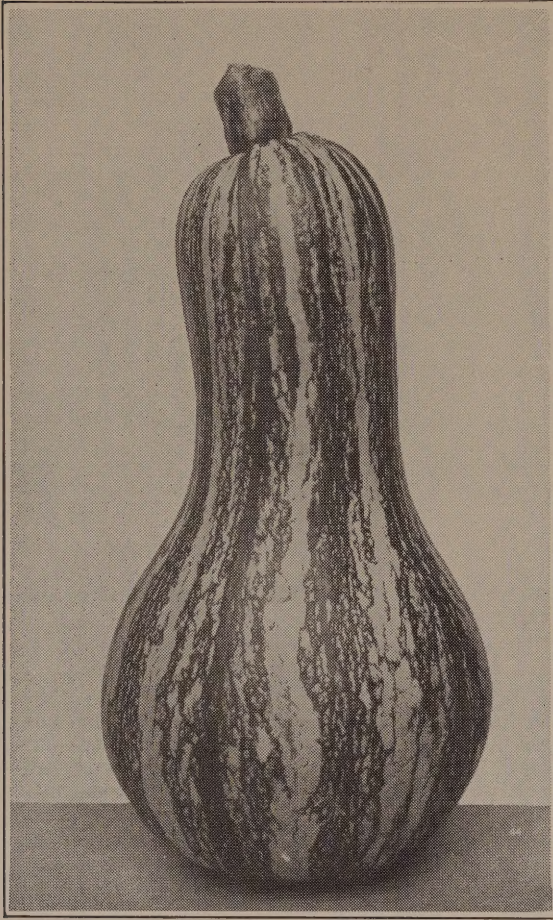
BUTTERNUT C MOSCHATA (90 days)—A prolific yielding vining winter squash, the fruit measures 8 to 10 inches long and 4 to 5 inches at largest diameter, elongated pear-shaped and weighing 3 to 4 pounds. The rind, tough and hard, has a smooth creamy-yellow colored skin. Flesh is fine-grained, a light yellow color with a sweet nutty flavor.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, BIG TOM, LARGE YELLOW C PEPO (115 days)—A standard cornfield pumpkin and suited to culinary uses, it is widely grown for canning and stock feed purposes. Fruits have a hard orange surface, often weigh 15 to 20 pounds and show 12 inches long and 14 inches in diameter. Shape is a deep globe, smooth, and somewhat ribbed. Flesh a creamy-yellow, coarse and sweet.

COCOZELLE STRIPED, ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW, GREEN BUSH C PEPO (60 to 65 days)—An excellent general purpose variety suitable for home gardens and commercial market. Mature fruits measure 18 by 5 inches, smooth skin, color dark green with lighter green stripes which become yellowish at maturity. Flesh is firm and fine-textured, in color a greenish-white, edible at about 6 inches long when the flavor is excellent.

CUSHAW GREEN STRIPED C MOSCHATA (112 days)—The most popular of the Cushaw types, it bears early and gives prolific yields suitable for culinary and stock feed purposes. The Crookneck fruits measure 18 to 20 by 8 to 10 inches, weighing as much as 14 to 16 pounds. Skin is a dull white, mottled with irregular green stripes. Flesh is thick, fibrous, sweet and moist and of a pale yellow color.

CUSHAW WHITE C MOSCHATA (110 days)—The fruit is smaller than the green striped variety and with a shorter, straighter neck, and a whitish color. Measures 18 by 7 inches.



Pumpkin—Striped Cushaw

CUSHAW GOLDEN or YELLOW C MOSCHATA (112 days)—Fruits are crooknecked, fairly large, weighing 15 to 20 pounds. The hard, smooth skin is a golden yellow, interior flesh thick, sweet and yellow in color. Measures 20 by 9 inches.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK C PEPO (50 days)—An early prolific summer squash with the best quality picked when fruits are 5 to 6 inches long. Suitable for home gardens and shipping as a handy shape for crating. Plants are prolific, a leafy, bushy type, bearing tapering fruit 10 inches long and 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter, in color a lemon-yellow, becoming more golden with maturity. The firm, tender, succulent flesh is a creamy-yellow in color.

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK C PEPO (58 days)—Of like nature but larger and later is the giant strain with thick necked, straight fruits measuring 15 by 4 inches, heavily warted and a lemon-yellow color, flesh shows a light yellow.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER or GOLDEN CROOKNECK C PEPO (50 days)—This variety will be recognized as the old standby, very prolific, yellow summer squash. Still a select sort for home and market gardens with the highest standard of quality met when picked in a young stage. A bushy plant, it

bears uniform crookneck fruits 8 to 10 by 3 to 4 inches. These are heavily warted, a medium yellow color at edible stage, becoming orange-yellow at maturity. The flesh is a bright yellow with a fine buttery flavor.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK C PEPO (58 days)—Is an enlarged edition and later, measuring 15 to 18 by 4 to 4½ inches and sometimes weighing at maturity 4 or 5 pounds.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS C MAXIMA (100 days)—A popular winter squash for home garden and commercial trade. Fruits measure 11 by 8 inches, weigh 8 to 10 pounds, heart-shaped with a red-orange color. The thick flesh is medium-grained, sweet and dry and of a golden orange color.

HUBBARD GREEN or IMPROVED C MAXIMA (100 days)—The standard winter Hubbard squash for home and market. The rind is hard and tough, which makes it a good keeper. The thick fruits pointed at both ends, measure 12 by 9 to 10 inches, weighing around 10 to 12 pounds, mildly warted and deep green, becoming dark bronze-green color at maturity. Flesh thick, a deep orange-yellow, fine-grained and fine flavored.

HUBBARD WARTY C MAXIMA 115 days)—A larger and later Green Hubbard type and more thickly warted. Fruits measure 13 by 10 inches at greatest diameter, hard shelled and a very dark green color, weighing about 14 pounds. Flesh is sweet, fine-grained and a dark golden yellow color.

HUBBARD RED or GOLDEN C MAXIMA (100 days)—Differs from the other Hubbards in smaller size, earliness and golden color. Splendid home garden and market sort. Fruits measure about 10 by 8 inches, weight 8 to 10 pounds, somewhat warted, and orange-red in color. The fine-grained flesh has a deep golden yellow color.

KENTUCKY FIELD C MOSCHATA (120 days)—An old-fashioned kind long popular for canning and feeding livestock. Fruits are variable, measuring anywhere from 12 to 14 by 10 to 12 inches, weighing 10 to 15 pounds. Shape varies also, ranging from flattened to almost round. Outside rind is grooved and with a dull orange color, flesh coarse and thick, a deep yellow color.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS or MAMMOTH CHILI C MAXIMA (120 days)—Other names Jumbo, Pot Iron. Grown mainly for feeding stock or show purposes, this variety is the largest of the pumpkins or squashes, as you please, and has been known to grow large enough to weigh 100 pounds, more often 50 to 100 pounds. Dimensions of the fruits show 18 to 24 by 15 to 18 inches, in shape almost round to flattened, color of skin a dull orange spotted with buff. The thick, firm flesh is colored yellow to orange.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE C PEPO (108 days)—A prolific yielding, early maturing pumpkin of a handy size and a good keeper. It rates as a favorite pie and canning variety. The round fruits are flattened at ends, measuring 8 by 10 inches and usually weighing 6 to 8 pounds; in color a deep orange. The sweet flesh is colored an orange-yellow and has a fine texture.

TABLE QUEEN, ACORN or DES MOINES C PEPO (80 to 85 days)—This winter variety seemingly is bred in size to suit the modern apartment house dweller. It is an excellent individual size table or baking squash, as cut in half the portion serves amply one person; equally suited to home gardens or market trade. The acorn shape fruits measure 5 by 4½ inches, weighing 1¼ to 1¾ pounds, with a deep grooved surface and a dark green color. The tender flesh is a pale orange color, sweet and well flavored.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO C MOSCHATA (110 days)—As the name indicates, it has a sweet potato flavor. Fruits are pear-shaped, measure 14 by 10 inches and often weigh 12 to 15 pounds. The white skin shows traceable light green stripes and the interior flesh yellow.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP, PATTY PAN C PEPO (52 days)—The fruits are a pale green when immature, showing white towards maturity. Pie shaped with scalloped edges, it measures 3 by 7½ inches and weighs up to 2½ pounds.

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP—Very similar to the above except in color which is a deep yellow.

ZUCCHINI C PEPO (50 days)—A popular Italian marrow type because of its delicate flavor. Fruits are straight, almost cylindrical, measuring 12 by 4 inches, color shows a mottled green.

Radish

Radish is an easy crop to grow and succession plantings at weekly or ten-day intervals will keep the table supplied all season. Sow in rows about a foot or a foot and a half apart with a half ounce required for a 100-foot row and 10 pounds to the acre. Plants should stand about an inch apart in the row. After July sow winter varieties.

CHAMPION (27 days)—1957 All-American winner. Holds its crisp, mild flavor even when as big as a silver dollar. Bright red and round, stands cold well.

CHERRY BELL (23 days)—Plant develops a short top and a globe shaped cherry-red colored root. Flesh is solid and crisp.

CRIMSON GIANT (28 days)—Top medium large, 4 to 5 inches, roots are large, globular, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, color a crimson red. The firm flesh is crisp and white.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE MEDIUM TOP (23 days)—Top extends 3 to 4 inches, roots globular, skin a scarlet red, flesh crisp and white.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP (26 days)—A very old variety still popular with home gardeners. Tops medium, 5 inches, roots round to turnip shaped, color scarlet, and flesh crisp and white.

FRENCH BREAKFAST (24 days)—An attractive radish of oblong or olive shape, a scarlet color with white top, 1½ inches long, ½ to ¾ inch thick, top 5 to 6 inches. Becomes pithy if stands too long before pulling.



Icicle Radishes

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP or CIN-CINNATI MARKET (30 days)—An old standby of the long radishes for home gardeners. Roots extend 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical and tapering, exterior red, interior flesh mild, crisp and white.

SPARKLER or EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIP (25 days)—This attractive radish with a large white tip is popular for all purposes and planted most everywhere. Tops are medium in size, 5 to 6 inches, roots round, smooth and a scarlet-red. The clear, white flesh is crisp and tender.

WHITE ICICLE (27 days)—Also a most popular variety and welcome in most home gardens. Excellent sort for forcing under glass. Tops are medium sized, 5 to 6 inches. The white roots extend 4½ to 5½ inches, slender and tapering. The flesh is white, crisp and tender.

WHITE STRASBURG (39 days)—A later and longer season kind, roots grow tapering about 5 inches long. Both skin and flesh are white with a mild pungent flavor.

Fall or Winter Radishes

CHINA ROSE (SCARLET CHINA) (50 days)—Produces 6 by 2-inch roots of deep rose color which will keep well into the win-



French Breakfast Radishes

ter. The pure white flesh is very firm, compact, and pleasingly pungent. Tops are large and coarse.

LONG BLACK SPANISH (55 days)—Grows 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches through at top; skin black, flesh white and firm.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Similar to Long Black Spanish, but is globular to olive in shape, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Flesh a snowy white.

WHITE CHINESE or CELESTIAL (60 days)—An outstanding variety, growing to a large size. The white roots are cylindrical and grow 8 to 10 inches long with a diameter of 3 inches. The flesh is pure white, crisp, juicy and tender. Agreeably mild in flavor. This is the most widely grown variety of all winter radishes.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

VICTORIA—A heavy yielding main crop variety, produces thick red stalks.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND (150 to 175 days)—A hardy slow developing variety, it requires an entire season. Produces long, tapering, fleshy roots 8 to 9 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches thick. Used in soups and as a creamed vegetable.

Spinach

Spinach is a hardy crop but confined to the growing season of the northern latitudes, though may be grown southward during the winter. A quick growing crop, it matures in 40 to 50 days after planting. First sowings are made as soon as practical in the spring, planting 12 to 18 seeds per row foot with the rows 14 inches apart. A half ounce sows a 100-foot row, 10 pounds to the acre. Succession plantings may be had at 2 to 3-week intervals during the season, thus insuring a steady supply.

BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING (45 days)—A little later than the Reselected



Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved

strain and more compact. Plants grow erect and sturdy with glossy dark green leaves heavily crumpled. Widely used for home and market gardens and shipping.

BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED or SAVOY LEAVED (40 days)—Develops rapidly and a favorite type for most market purposes. Produces a large acreage tonnage. Leaves are medium size, crumpled and a glossy dark green color.

GIANT NOBEL or GIANT THICK LEAF (45 days)—A hardy type, plants vigorous and spreading. The dark green leaves are large, broad and thick, smooth and tapered to a rounded tip, medium green color.

HOLLANDIA or PRICKLEY WINTER (40 days)—Leaves are large, broad and arrow shaped, with a pointed tip and dark green in color.

NEW ZEALAND (70 days)—While not a true spinach the leaves and tips of branches are picked for cooking like spinach. The plant is large and much branched with small, fleshy, deep green leaves. The large seeds are horned, brownish, hard and slow to germinate.

KING OF DENMARK (45 to 48 days)—Plant is large and spreading, slow bolting. Leaves are medium sized, broad, rounded, dark green color, borne on long stalks.

Tomatoes

The modern highly bred tomato varieties appear to have derived from wild forms found in Peru, similar to our small-fruited types. Different forms were introduced into Europe and North America which became parent stock for numerous natural and artificial crosses. Less than a hundred years ago tomatoes or "love apples" as they were then called, were grown for ornaments and not food, as looked upon with suspicion, perhaps as a cause of various diseases. Tomatoes were first used for food in Italy, then France and England. Modern types appear to have come on the market in this country during the 19th

century. The first record of this fruit quoted on the market was in New Orleans in 1812. Seedsmen first offered tomatoes in 1818 and 1835.

Tomato is a strong feeding plant and requires a well drained soil amply fortified with nutrients. Most types of garden soils manured or fertilized grow the plants well. The seed is sown in flats, hotbeds or greenhouses, usually 6 to 8 weeks before transplanting into the garden. Set out in open ground 3 to 4 feet apart each way. In garden plots plants should be tied to stakes or a trellis. Three ounces of seed will provide plants for an acre. An ounce should give about 1500 plants. Commercial grown plants are available on most markets. Two dozen plants set out in a small backyard garden will give a surprising amount of delicious fresh food all summer.

BISON—See Bounty.

BONNY BEST, CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL, JOHN BAER (73 days)—Plants grow medium high bearing bright scarlet fruits, flattened globe shape, averaging around 5 ounces in weight. A standard second early variety for home and market gardens, and shipping.

BOUNTY (65 days)—An improved type superseding Bison and Victor. A prolific early variety and heavy yielder. Fruits are medium size about 4½ ounces, globular, smooth, and orange-scarlet in color.

BREAK O' DAY (70 days)—A fairly large plant, with open spreading growth habit and a prolific yielder. Fruit is medium large and smooth, averaging about 6 ounces, globe-shaped, a bright orange-scarlet color.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL (See Bonny Best, to which it is practically identical).

CRIMSON CUSHION, BEEFSTEAK, RED PONDEROSA (98 days)—Plant matures late, with open growth habit, medium green color. Fruit very large, flattened, borne in clusters, similar to Ponderosa except a crimson color. Favorite with home gardeners wanting large tomatoes.

DWARF CHAMPION or TREE (85 days)—Plant is compact and stocky with tree-like shape and dark green foliage. Fruits are moderate in size, smooth and solid, pinkish-purple in color, a flattened globe shape. A home garden variety using little space.

EARLIANA (66 to 69 days)—Plant medium small, open and sprawling with sparse to medium dark green foliage. Fruit grows in crowded clusters, flattened and firm and a bright red color, weighing 4 to 5 ounces. Popular as an early tomato and in areas with short seasons.

FIRESTEEL (65 days)—A prolific, small to medium plant, self-topping with fairly good foliage cover. The large smooth scarlet fruits average around 5 ounces with nearly globular shape; firm and fleshy, a good early sort for home gardens and market.

GOLDEN QUEEN (84 days)—A standard selection for those who prefer a yellow variety. Plant of medium size, produces dense, medium green foliage giving good cover. Fruits are medium large, average 4½ to 5½ ounces, smooth, a golden yellow color and a flattened globe shape.



Tomatoes—Bonny Best

JOHN BAER (See Bonny Best; very similar).

JUNE PINK or PINK EARLIANA (70 days)—Similar to Earliana except a pink color. An early home garden and commercial variety. Plants are short, open and spreading. Fruits are smooth, flattened, of medium size, in color a purplish-pink and borne in clusters of 6 to 8.

MARGLOBE (75 to 80 days)—The large plants grow vigorously with bushy green foliage and most productive, bearing through a long season. Scarlet fruits are medium large, smooth, averaging 6 or 7 ounces, a blocky globular type, solid with thick walls. A valuable and highly adapted variety suited to canners, shippers, home and market gardeners.

OXHEART (90 days)—This variety is the choice of home gardeners who desire a very large type of tomato. The large plants with dense foliage, grow open and spreading, with slate green color, fairly productive. The large fruits are a bright pink, averaging 8 to 12 ounces, fairly smooth, solid flesh and heart-shaped. Fruits set in clusters 2 to 7. A shy seeder.

PONDEROSA (90 days)—Plants are large, vigorous growing and spreading with medium green foliage affording good fruit coverage.

The large fruits, averaging 8 to 11 ounces, are variable in shape, a purplish-pink color. Very fleshy and a tendency to crack. This variety seeds sparsely. A fine slicing sort of mild flavor for home gardeners.

PONDEROSA YELLOW—Similar to above but a yellow color.

PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER (75 to 78 days)—Plants bushy because self pruning or self topping. Very vigorous and productive under suitable soil and climatic conditions. Fruits smooth, globular with thick walls, medium size, averaging 5 to 6 ounces, color a bright scarlet. This variety has a wide acceptance for most commercial and home garden uses.

RED CLOUD (57 days)—A very early variety; matures weeks ahead of main crop types. Fruits medium size, meaty, smooth. Plant small, self-topping.

RUTGERS (85 days)—A widely distributed variety suitable for most all commercial and garden purposes. The large, bushy plants with thick stems show a vigorous growth and prolific yields. Fruits are medium large, smooth, averaging 6 to 8 ounces, globular with thick walls and a bright red color.

SIoux (70 days)—Fruits are of medium size, nearly globular, red color. Popular with market growers. Ripens uniformly.

STOKESDALE (70 days)—A very good heavy yielding second early scarlet fruited type, of medium large size, smooth and almost spherical.

STONE (85 days)—One of the oldest types on the market and still preferred for home gardens and canning. Plants are large, vigorous and productive with heavy dark green protective foliage. The scarlet fruits average 7 or 8 ounces, smooth, flat, globe-shaped.

VALIANT (70 days)—An improved Break o' Day type and suited to early market and short season areas. Plants grow upright to partly spreading. Fruits fairly large for an early sort, deep globe shaped, smooth and a bright scarlet color.

Small Fruited Varieties

Too often overlooked are the culinary possibilities of small tomato fruits or tomato-like fruits for preserves, pickles, fruit plates, etc.

GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY (75 days)—A small round fruit about the size of a gooseberry and a purple-black color. Cooked right makes fine preserves. Not edible in raw stage.

HUSK TOMATO, GROUND CHERRY, STRAWBERRY—Fruit develops about the size of a round cherry, with a deep golden-yellow color, borne in paper-like husks. A honey-like flavor; delicious for preserves, jams, etc.

RED CHERRY (75 days)—Small, round cherry size scarlet fruits, borne in clusters.

RED PEAR (75 days)—Small pear-shaped fruits, a bright red color produced in clusters.

RED PLUM (75 days)—Small plum-like or ovate fruits, bright scarlet color.

YELLOW CHERRY (75 days)—Yellow fruits similar to Red Cherry.

YELLOW PEAR (75 days)—Similar Red Pear, yellow fruits.

YELLOW PLUM (75 days)—Similar Red Plum, yellow fruits.

Hybrid

Hybrid tomatoes show a vigorous, strong growth, as usually out-yield regular varieties on fertile soils. Our type produce smooth, large, firm, globular fruits with a scarlet red color. The flesh is meaty, fine flavor and desirable quality.

Turnip

Turnip is an ancient vegetable and used in the days of the glories of Greece and the far flung Roman Empire. It is now grown all over the world. Little difficulty is experienced in producing the crop and a small quantity will supply a family. American agriculture is behind Europe in large scale production of root crops as Turnip for livestock feeding. Sow 1½ pounds of seed to the acre and about ¼-ounce will seed a 100-foot row. Garden rows are spaced 12 to 18 inches apart and after the plants come up to a stand of 2 to 3 inches above ground, thin to 2 or 3 inches



Turnip—Purple Top White Globe

apart in a row. As seeds are small do not cover with over ¼-inch of soil.

AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE (75 days)—The round roots grow to a diameter of around 4 inches, globe-shaped, a light yellow color with green shoulder and interior flesh a creamy yellow. Satisfactory for table use when young, grown mainly for stock feed.

COW HORN or LONG WHITE (70 to 75 days)—While this variety is grown mainly for stock feed, the young plants are tender and palatable for table use. The long, fairly smooth tapered roots, 10 by 3 inches, are white in color except the exposed greenish shoulder, which may show a third above ground.

PURPLE TOP MILAN (45 days)—A white flat turnip with purplish red tops, roots measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh tender, sweet and snow-white color, excellent table variety.

WHITE MILAN—Answers the same description but white skin.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF (45 days)—Roots are flat, 4 inches in diameter, with purple-red color at the surface, white below; flesh snow white, sweet and mild flavored.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE or RED TOP WHITE GLOBE (55 days)—The most popular general purpose variety. Roots are large and smooth, globular, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, white in color with purplish tinged red top. Flesh is white, tender and crisp.

SEVEN TOP or SOUTHERN PRIZE—Roots of this variety are tough and not edible. It is grown mainly in the south as a winter annual for greens and forage. Makes a rapid top growth with a heavy foliage yield.

SHOGGIN (35 days)—A dual purpose variety grown for its tops as greens, 18 to 20 inches tall and a bright green color, and the small white roots about 2 inches in diameter which are mild and tender.

SNOWBALL or WHITE 6 WEEKS (45 days)—Produces small globular white roots in diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with crisp, tender, fine-grained flesh. Very desirable table sort.

WHITE EGG (55 days)—The white turnips are egg-shaped about 3 inches long; the flesh a translucent white; a tender, sweet table variety.

Rutabaga

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP (90 days)—A leading standard variety for table use and stock feeding. Smooth, globular roots 5 to 6 inches in diameter, show in color purplish above the surface, yellowish below; flesh is a creamy yellow with firm texture.

Watermelon

The Watermelon is a native of Africa and melons are grown under suitable climatic conditions in many lands. Perhaps nowhere has watermelon reached such a high degree of specialized culture as in the U. S. A. As a vining plant considerable room is required for development. With plenty of space a row of watermelons will provide the family with a delicious vegetable from the middle of the summer until autumn. The plant does best in a sandy loam soil and one crop that does well on acid land. Loose soil is beneficial as the roots may extend into the ground as far as the vines above the ground. Six to 8 seeds are planted in hills 8 feet apart and later thinned to 3 plants to a hill. Plants should spread 8 to 10 feet around the hill. Four pounds of seed are required to plant an acre. New varieties are constantly being developed, replacing the older less desirable sorts.

ALABAMA SWEET (85 days)—See Florida Favorite, very similar.

BLACKLEE (95 days)—Developed for resistance to Fusarium Wilt, on the order of Tom Watson but inclined to be shorter and thicker. The rind is strong, tough, and a solid dark green color. Flesh is a deep red with high sugar content and well flavored. Melons weigh about 30 pounds. Seeds are medium size and black.

CHARLESTON GRAY—A good shipper; very prolific. Resistant to Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt. Fruits long; 22-40 pounds each. Rind, gray; flesh, red, of good to excellent quality.

CHILEAN BLACK SEED (80 to 85 days)—A roundish variety of medium size, measuring 10 by 9 inches, weighing 16 to 18 pounds, rind thin and tough, color medium green with darker green stripes, flesh a solid red, fairly sweet. Black seed.

CITRON, GREEN SEEDED (95 days)—Citrons are used for preserves and inedible in a raw condition. Melon is round, diameter 7 to 8 inches, weight 10 to 12 pounds, color dark and light green striping. Flesh is white and very firm. Seeds large, green.

CONGO (90 days)—A newly introduced sort as resistant to anthracnose disease. The large fruits are longish, weighing 35 to 40 pounds, in color a dark green, marked with darker irregular stripes, and a thick, tough rind. The firm flesh is a bright red with a sweet flavor. Seeds are a light tan touched with darker markings.

DIXIE QUEEN (85 days)—Introduced a few years back, it has gained wide popularity as a shipping, local and home garden variety. Fruits are oval-round in shape, light green with dark green stripes in color, tough rind, weighing about 30 pounds. The crisp, tender flesh is a bright red. Seeds small and white.

FLORIDA FAVORITE (95 days)—An old favorite melon, fruits large and cylindrical, fairly hard rind, color a light green with dark green striping. Measures 19 by 10 inches, weight about 30 pounds, flesh a bright red, sweet and tasty. Seeds white.

FLORIDA GIANT or BLACK DIAMOND, CANNON BALL (90 to 95 days)—Has become a very popular variety for home gardens and the shipping trade. Melon is a large, vigorous grower and very productive, in shape oval to almost round, color a dark green, dimensions 15 by 12 inches, weighing 40 pounds, with a tough, thick rind. Flesh is firm and a bright red, sweet and well flavored. Seeds are large, mottled dark brown.

GARRISON (85 days)—A large melon weighing about 35 pounds, with dark green stripes on an attractive light green background. Flesh is a bright red, firm and tender with high sugar content. Seeds are white, medium in size.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE or GYPSEY (90 days)—An old favorite melon, still popular and a fairly good shipper. The melon is large, long, cylindrical, dimensions 21 by 9 inches, weighing 25 to 30 pounds, color gray-green with dark green, irregular striping. The flesh is a light red, firm and sweet. Seeds are large, cream colored with dark tips.

GOLDEN HONEY (88 days)—An exquisite delicious home garden type and the best of the yellow melons. Fruits are oblong with a

dark green rind striped irregularly with a darker green. Measures about 11 or 12 inches and weighs about 20 pounds. Flesh a sparkling yellow and brown seeds.

HALBERT HONEY, see Kleckley Sweet.

IRISH GREY (88 days)—A hardy, prolific variety producing large oblong melons weighing 30 to 35 pounds with a tough hard rind for shipping. Color a light grayish-green. Flesh is a bright red, crisp and excellent quality. Seeds medium size and white.

ICE BOX (70 days)—A small melon and most suitable for market gardeners serving metropolitan areas. A handy size for household refrigerators, matures early, weighing 10 to 12 pounds and measuring 8½ by 9 inches.

ICE CREAM or PEERLESS (90 days)—An old-time garden variety of medium size, oval in shape, dimensions 18 by 9 inches, weighing 20 to 25 pounds, thin rind, color bright green with dark green veining. Flesh is pinkish in color, good quality and sweet. Seeds of medium size and white.

KANSAS EARLY, KANSAS QUEEN, RED RUSSIAN, INDIANA STRIPED (85 days)—A prolific melon and very popular in midwest area. The melon grows almost round, dimensions 15 by 13 inches, weighing 25 to 30 pounds, rind thin but tough, color alternate wavy stripes of dark and light green. Flesh is firm, fine-textured, well flavored and a rich red color. Seeds maroon when immature, buff when dry.

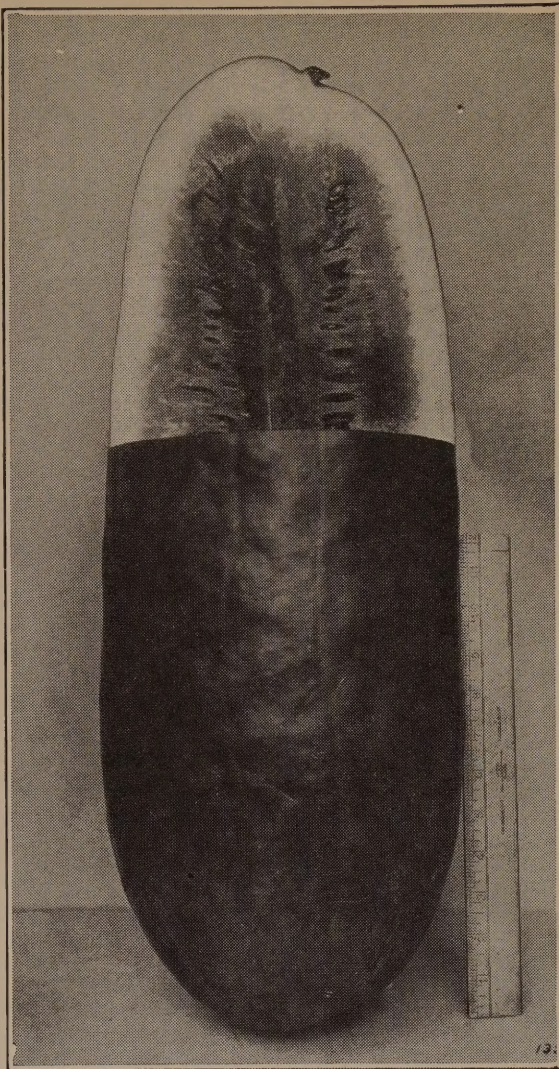
KLECKLEY'S SWEET or WONDER-MELON, MONTE CRISTO (85 days)—Superseding Halbert Honey. The Wonder-melon strain of Kleckley's carries the general description of the old strains of Kleckley's and Halbert's with improved quality. One of the most popular home garden varieties. Fruits are large and cylindrical, 24 by 12 inches, weighing 30 to 35 pounds, thin rind, color dark bluish green. Flesh is a bright red, very sweet and crisp. Seeds a creamy-white with brown traces.

KLONDIKE (85 days)—Melon is oblong, tapering slightly, thick, dark green rind, dimensions 15 by 10 inches, weighing about 25 pounds. Flesh solid, a deep red color and sweet. Seeds are small and black. Popular western melon, demand increasing elsewhere.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET (65 days)—A new small icebox melon to fit modern living. Packs well in crates for commercial shipping. The nearly round fruits measure 6 by 5 inches, weight about 3 pounds. Color light green with dark green mottling and striping.

NORTHERN SWEET (75 days)—A popular northern early variety. Dark fruits measure 10 by 9 inches, weight 11 to 14 pounds. A dark green color with light stripes. Flesh a red orange, sweet and crisp. Small seeds are light brown.

STONE MOUNTAIN or DIXIE BELL (90 days)—Genuine merit in this melon has won a wide acceptance for home use, local and market gardeners and the commercial trade. The large oval-round melons measure 17 by 14 inches and often weigh 35 to 40 pounds. In color the skin is a medium green with in-



Tom Watson

distinct veining, rind thin but tough enough for shipping. The meaty flesh is a rich scarlet color, sweet and crisp. Seeds are white with a black tip.

SWEETHEART (100 days)—An old late main crop variety and still popular in local areas and for shipping. Fruits measure 13 by 11 inches, weighing about 20 pounds, oblong in shape with a tough rind, color light gray with green veining. Flesh bright red, good quality, seeds black.

TOM WATSON (90 days)—An old favorite both with shippers and gardeners. The melon measures 22 by 12 inches and weighs at maturity around 35 pounds. Rind is thin but tough enough to protect in shipping. In color a deep green with green veining. Flesh is a deep red, seeds brown and mottled.

WILL ROGERS—This variety has achieved popularity in the Southwest. On the order of Stone Mountain, it measures around 14 by 12 inches and weighs about 35 pounds, edible in about 88 days. Seeds are white, tipped black.



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